

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE. THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

VOL. LXXII., No. 1905. SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 12, 1904.

PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

CONTENTS.

Advertisements—Latest mail dates—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, etc.	
Arrivals and Departures of Passengers—Shipping, etc.	
LEADING ARTICLE—	
The Progress of the War	289
SUMMARY OF NEWS	270, 306
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—	
The War	277
The Journal of the American Association of China	277
Japan's Explanation to the World	278
The War: In History	279
Our Sympathies in the War	305
REVIEWS—	
"Clear Round"	305
The Temples of the Orient and their Message	305
Treasures of Darkness	306
OUTPORTS, ETC.—	
Hangchow	279
Hsüchien, North-Kiangsu	280, 308
South Hunan	280
Ichang	280
Ichoufu	281
Paotingfu	281
Tsingtao	281
London	281, 308
MEETINGS—	
The Municipal Council	283
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	309
REPORTS—	
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	286
The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	286
The Polytechnic Institute	287
AMUSEMENTS—	
Football—The "Skottowe" Challenge Cup—S. R. C. v. Engineers	288
The Shanghai Paper Hunt Club	288
Golf	288
The A. Co., Mui-ho-Loongs, S.V.C., Ball	288
CORRESPONDENCE—	
The Chinese Educational Exhibit	289
Mounted Infantry for Shanghai	289
Shanghai Rents	309
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Imperial Decrees	289
Notes on Native Affairs	289
A Pretty Wedding at the Cathedral	289
War News and Rumours	291
Distribution of Russian Troops in Manchuria	310
The Burning of Fuh-lee	311
The Navy League Recreation Fund	292
A Remarkable Elocutionist	292
St. John's College, Jessfield	292
High Living	293
The Tahung Maru	293
Calendars, Etc., Received	293
The Union Church Literary and Social Guild	294
New Rent Laws in Shanghai	294
The Presentation of Medals to the Japanese Company	294
Some Lights on Corea	29
The Foochow Arsenal Affair	295
The Tibetan Expedition	296
The Coming "Chinese Weekly"	297
The Problem of the Jew	312
Miscellaneous Notes	297

LAW REPORTS—

H.B.M.'s Police Court—	
R. v. Abdul Rahman	298
The U. S. Consular Court—	
Shanghai Detective Threatened with Revolver	299
The Mixed Court—	
The Pootung Murder Case	300
Sundry Cases	300
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND WEEKLY SUMMARY—	
Market Report	315
SUPPLEMENT—	
The Shanghai Recreation Fund	1
Share Quotations, Etc.	2

The "North-China Daily News" is partly set up by the Linotype Composing Machine.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, 12 FEB., 1904.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

THERE seems to be no reason to disbelieve the statement that the Russians have been almost stupefied by the suddenness with which Japan has acted. Our French contemporary here, taking, as he has a perfect right to do, the side of the Russians, has not hesitated to publicly characterise the Japanese attack on the Russian fleet outside Port Arthur as "cowardly and treacherous." As to the cowardice shown by the little Japanese torpedo-boats in attacking a big Russian fleet protected by innumerable search-lights and, we presume, by torpedo-nets, that is a matter of opinion; but we cannot recall that the gallant French called it cowardly when their torpedo-boat went into Shihpoo Roads and tried to torpedo a Chinese vessel at anchor there; or when Admiral Courbet went peaceably up the Min with his squadron, and destroyed the Chinese fleet at anchor in that river. In fact, both charges, of cowardice and of treachery, are ridiculous. There was no treachery in any sense. Japan's announcement that she could wait no longer for Russia's reply and that she was going to take independent action was, in itself, a declaration of war. That took place on the 6th of February, and Japan

committed no act of hostility until the 8th, giving the Russians two days to prepare. The object of the formal declaration of war, which Japan made on the 10th, was to acquaint other Powers officially of the fact, so that they might issue their Neutrality proclamations, &c., but it was not required to justify Japan in commencing operations by any operative International Law.

The fact is that the Russians have been living in a Fool's Paradise; up to the last they seem to have really believed that the Japanese were not in earnest; that their opponents were only haggling as they were themselves, and that the end of this haggling would be an agreement at last. They have only themselves to blame for being found unready; if the officers of their fleet at Port Arthur were at the Opera on Monday night when they ought to have been watching for the Japanese torpedo-boats. They have had intelligence officers enough in China, Corea, and Japan to tell them that the Japanese organisation was perfect and every preparation made; it certainly was no fault of the Japanese that the Russians left two ships in Chemulpo to be picked up by Admiral Uriu and his convoying squadron. We dare not, with the report of the Boer War Commission before us, criticise Russia's unreadiness; we only wish to show that there is no ground for criticising unfavourably the promptitude of Japan.

It is only four days since operations began, and in that brief time the Japanese have put out of action eight of Russia's large warships, the ironclads Poltava, Retvizan, and Tsarevitch, and the cruisers Askold, Diana, Novik, Pallada, and Varyag, as well as the gunvessel Coreetz, or a total of over 67,000 tons. According to the Russian reports, these have only been temporarily disabled; according to the Japanese reports, they have been sunk, or destroyed; at any rate, they are out of action for the time, and their repairs will be a heavy strain on the resources of Port Arthur. It will be noted that while the Russians acknowledge their losses, the Japanese do not admit a single loss. In his official report, Admiral Togo, the Japanese commander at Port Arthur, admits that he had

four men killed and fifty-four wounded in the action on the 9th instant, but adds that the damage to the Japanese ships was very slight, his crews fighting as calmly as if they were at manoeuvres.

Among the telegrams published this week there are two items of great importance which should be kept in mind by students of the present war, indicating as they do the feeling that Russia's action has inspired in the minds of the Governments of the two great English-speaking nations. We learn from the recently published Blue-book, that when Russia protested against the Younghusband Mission to Tibet, Lord Lansdowne somewhat bluntly "replied that it was beyond measure strange that these protests should be made by a Power which all over the world never hesitated to encroach on its neighbours. If the Russian Government had a right to complain of Great Britain's advancing in Tibet, what kind of language was Great Britain not entitled to use concerning Russian encroachments on Manchuria, Turkestan, and Persia?" This is one item; the other is the announcement that Mr. Hay, the U. S. Secretary of State, has addressed a note to the Powers asking if they are willing to join in a representation to Russia and Japan, "that during the hostilities, and thereafter (the italics are ours), the neutrality and integrity of China must be recognised." Now, one of Japan's reasons for her rupture of relations with Russia is that the latter Power declined to join in a mutual engagement to preserve the integrity of China.

Summary of News.

THE German mail of the 5th of January arrived here on Tuesday, the 9th instant, per N.-D. L. S. Seydlitz.

THE American mail of the 15th of January arrived here on Tuesday, the 9th instant, per O. & O. S. Coptic.

A MAIL leaves on Saturday for Europe by the N.-D. L. S. Gera.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
Service of Foreign and Local
Telegrams.

THE WAR.

THE IMMINENCE OF WAR.

Tokio, 5th February.

The situation is as dark as possible. All hopes of peace are literally abandoned.—*Our own correspondent.*

RUSSIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Tokio, 5th February.

It is reported in the papers that twenty thousand Russian soldiers are already gathered in the Yalu valley.—*Our own correspondent.*

RUSSIAN NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS.

London via Bombay, 5th February.

The Russian battleship Oslabya, the transport Saratoff, and three destroyers have left Suez for the Far East.—*Reuter.*

THE ACTIVITY OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.

London via Bombay, 5th February.

In the House of Commons, Lord Percy, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that the Government had made frequent representations to Russia regarding the delay in the evacuation of Manchuria, also regarding the substitution of a Russian nominee for a member of the Imperial Maritime Customs service at Newchwang.—*Reuter.*

RUSSIAN NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

London, via Bombay, 5th February.

Reuter's correspondent at Port Arthur reports that the Russian fleet put to sea at dawn on Wednesday, and returned to its anchorage outside the harbour at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.—*Reuter.*

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

London, via Bombay, 5th February.

A conference of the Elder Statesmen was held yesterday in the presence of the Emperor. It is understood that a decision of the utmost importance was reached at it.—*Reuter.*

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

London via Bombay, 5th February.

Mr. Chamberlain is going away for two months; it is believed that he is going to Egypt.—*Reuter.*

THE RUSSIAN REPLY.

London via Bombay, 6th February.

The reply of Russia was forwarded yesterday to Viceroy Alexieff, and if he approves, it will be dispatched to Tokio, where it will arrive on Monday at the latest.

The belief prevails at St. Petersburg that Russia does not concede Japan's demand in reference to Manchuria.

The "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg says that the hesita-

tion of the Czar has been overcome and that Russia makes no concessions.—*Reuter.*

THE "DAILY GRAPHIC'S" ACCOUNT.

London via Bombay, 6th February.

The "Daily Graphic" says that there has been no essential change in the tenour of the Russian note since the 29th of January; though the note is conciliatory in tone, Russia firmly declines to accede to Japan's wishes as regards the integrity of China. The note makes concessions on other points; but this is the vital issue, and Japan's resolution to reject the terms offered by Russia is unaltered.—*Reuter.*

ALARUMS AND EXCURSIONS IN COREA.

Tokio, 6th February.

The Korean Court is in a state of considerable perturbation. The Emperor's bodyguard has been increased, the palace gates are fortified, and soldiers are patrolling the streets.

The natives of Seoul are preparing for flight.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE RECALL OF MR. KURINO.

Tokio, 6th February.

Mr. Kurino, Japanese Minister to Russia, takes the Berlin route.—*Our own correspondent.*

London via Bombay, 8th February.

The British Embassy at St. Petersburg takes charge of Japanese interests.

Mr. Kurino intimated to Russia on the 5th instant that her reply had been delayed twenty-two days, and that Russia was meanwhile actively preparing war; therefore Japan refused to wait any longer.—*Reuter.*

JAPANESE MINISTERS IN COUNCIL.

Tokio, 6th February.

There has been an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet to-day lasting five hours.

Before the meeting, the Premier and the Ministers of War and the Navy conferred with the Presidents of the Military and Naval Staffs, who were subsequently received in audience by the Emperor.

The local Governors have been summoned to come to the capital on the 10th instant.—*Our own correspondent.*

RELATIONS BROKEN OFF.

Tokio, 7th February.

Japan has notified Russia that she is compelled to take independent action.

It is reported that the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg has been instructed to withdraw his Legation.

An extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was held this forenoon.

It is reported that the Russian Minister at Tokio and the Russian Consul-General at Yokohama leave on the 12th instant by the French mail steamer Yarra.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE DEPARTURE OF BARON ROSEN.

Kobe, 7th February.

Baron Rosen leaves on the 12th instant, after being received in audience by the Emperor on the 11th.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE RESCUE OF THE JAPANESE COLONY AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

Kobe, 7th February.

The steamer Afridi, chartered by the N.Y.K., has arrived at Tsuruga, on the north coast of Japan, with three thousand Japanese from Vladivostock.—*Our own correspondent.*

WAR NEWS FROM NEUCHWANG.

Tientsin, 7th February.

The Japanese Consul at Neuchwang has been ordered to proceed to Tientsin, and also to instruct all Japanese to quit Manchuria and Port Arthur.

The European families are leaving Neuchwang.

The Russians have purchased the entire stock of coal at Neuchwang.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE RUSSIAN LEGATION GUARD AT PEKING.

Tientsin, 7th February.

Fifty Russians proceeded to Peking to-day from Chinchou.—*Our own correspondent.*

A FRUITLESS ATTEMPT AT FURTHER DELAY.

London via Bombay, 7th February.

It is stated semi-officially at St. Petersburg that Baron Rosen has handed the Russian reply to Japan.

An authoritative statement has been made at St. Petersburg, that the Russian Government has gone as far as it possibly can to meet Japan's wishes.

If Japan, the statement continues, is animated by the same peaceful sentiments as Russia, it will receive the fresh proposals in a manner permitting an eventual accord.

Baron Rosen is furnished with full instructions for the fresh phase of the negotiations.—*Reuter.*

NO CIPHER MESSAGES FOR JAPAN.

London via Bombay, 7th February.

The General Post Office has issued a notification that private code telegrams will not be accepted for Japan.—*Reuter.*

JAPAN'S MANIFESTO.

Tokio, 7th February.

The Japanese Government is now taking independent action; the reason why Japan does so ought to be fully known to Russia.

Baron Rosen called on Baron Komura this afternoon, but this does not imply the receipt of the Russian answer.

Since the presentation of her final warning on the 13th of January, Japan has made six demands on Russia for a prompt answer, but in vain.

The arrival or non-arrival now of Russia's reply cannot affect Japan's attitude, especially after Russia's insincerity, which is fully borne out by the large force of Russian troops now pressing on to the Korean border.

It is only left for Japan now to safeguard her proper rights and interests, and to accept Russia's challenge, boldly and manfully.—*Our own correspondent.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCES AT TOKIO.

Tokio, 7th February.

Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama, Chief of the General Staff, Vice-Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy, Lieut.-General Baron Terauchi, Minister of War, and Baron Sone, Minister of Finance, were received in audience this morning, and Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, this afternoon.—*Our own correspondent.*

8th February.

Count Katsura, the Premier, had an audience of the Emperor this morning.—*Our own correspondent.*

PREPARING FOR EVENTUALITIES.

Tokio, 8th February.

The Privy Council to-day approved the regulations for establishing a state of siege.—*Our own correspondent.*

A MOVEMENT OF RUSSIAN FORCES.

Tokio, 8th February.

A part of the Russian troops is reported to have actually crossed the Yalu, moving southward.—*Our own correspondent.*

RUSSIA'S MANIFESTO.

London via Bombay, 8th February.

The Russian Government has sent a circular to Russian Representatives abroad, dated the 6th of February, stating that the Japanese Minister has informed Russia that Japan has decided to cease further negotiations, and recall her Minister and the whole staff of her Legation from St. Petersburg.

Russia has therefore ordered her Minister at Tokio to leave Tokio with his whole staff without delay.

The circular adds that such a procedure on the part of the Tokio

Government, which did not even await the arrival of the Russian reply, throws on Japan the whole responsibility for the consequences that may arise from the rupture of diplomatic relations.

The Czar is about to proceed to Moscow to submit his cause and the fate of his Empire to the Almighty before the altar of the Troitzkoë Monastery, as his fathers have done in the past, before drawing the sword.—*Reuter.*

ST. PETERSBURG STUPEFIED.

London, 8th February.

The news of the rupture was received with stupefaction at St. Petersburg, where it was still hoped that Japan's decision would be modified when she became aware of the conciliatory nature of Russia's reply.—*Exclusive service.*

THE RAILWAY TO BE LAID ACROSS LAKE BAIKAL.

London via Bombay, 8th February.

Orders have been issued at St. Petersburg to lay rails immediately over the ice on Lake Baikal, to obviate the present delays.—*Reuter.*

THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS ON PEKING.

Tientsin, 8th February.

A Russian force is reported to be at Kalgan. Chinese troops are flocking to Peking.

There is great excitement amongst the Chinese.

The Japanese Legation is preparing to receive reinforcements.

The movements of the Court suggest that the Empress Dowager is meditating flight.—*Our own correspondent.*

JAPANESE REFUGEES FROM SIBERIA.

Tokio, 9th February.

The N. Y. K. S. (chartered) Afridi has arrived at Tsuruga, on the Japan Sea, bringing fifteen hundred Japanese from Vladivostock, Nikolsk, and Habarovsk. It is expected that a steamer will shortly bring the remaining hundred. The Japanese Commercial Agent is to leave Vladivostock on the 13th instant.—*Our own correspondent.*

JAPAN AND GERMANY.

Tokio, 9th February.

The "Kokumin Shimbun," a leading Tokio journal, writing in reference to the sudden rupture of diplomatic relations, says that Germany's attitude is worthy of keen attention. Japan is undoubtedly friendly to Germany, has no antipathy towards her, and expects the same sentiments from Germany. Let the past bury the past. Germany has lately recognised in Japan a reliable friendly Power in the Far East.

The "Kokumin" pays a warm tribute to the Kaiser's wisdom and sagacity, and believes that he will not fail to reciprocate Japan's invariable good will.—*Our own correspondent.*

DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN TELEGRAPHS.

Peking, 9th February.

It is learnt by telegram from Kinchou that the Russian telegraphic communication between Kaiping and Haicheng, Yinkou and Tashichiao was totally destroyed on the 5th instant by mounted bandits.—*Our own correspondent.*

"IN THE CITY."

London via Bombay, 9th February.

Russian stock has fallen four points, Japanese four and a-half, and Consols a-half.—*Reuter.*

THE FIRST SHOTS FIRED. JAPANESE OPENING SUCCESS.

Tokio, 9th February.

The first shots were exchanged to-day off Chemulpo, where the Japanese captured the Russian warships Coreetz and Varyag.—*Our own correspondent.*

*** The Coreetz is a gunvessel of 1,213 tons and 9 guns, built at Stockholm in 1886. The Varyag is a 23-knot cruiser of 6,500 tons and 30 guns, built at Philadelphia in 1899.—*Ed.*

STATESMEN IN COUNCIL.

Tokio, 9th February.

Marquis Yamagata, Count Matsukata, and Count Inouye (Elder Statesmen) attended the Cabinet meeting to-day.

The Cabinet meet hereafter every afternoon.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE FINANCIAL BAROMETER RISING IN JAPAN.

Tokio, 9th February.

The prices of shares are going up considerably on the Exchanges.—*Our own correspondent.*

PURIFYING THE ATMOSPHERE IN HOKKAIDO.

Tokio, 9th February.

Eighteen Japanese, including three Greek Church missionaries, and a local newspaper Editor, have been expelled from the Hakodate fortified zone.—*Our own correspondent.*

SPECIAL MISSIONS TO THE WEST.

Tokio, 9th February.

Baron Kaneko and Baron Suyematsu sail to-morrow to the United States and England respectively on a diplomatic mission.—*Our own correspondent.*

JAPANESE PROGRESS ON SEA AND LAND.

Tokio, 9th February.

Three Russian Volunteer steamers conveying two thousand troops have been captured off Asan, on the west coast of Corea.

A strong Japanese detachment arrived safely at Seoul yesterday.—*Our own correspondent.*

Later.

It is officially announced that the Coreetz was destroyed. Those of her crew who fled to land were taken prisoners.—*Our own correspondent.*

Kobe, 9th February.

The Russian cruiser Varyag and the gun-vessel Coreetz were captured while endeavouring to escape from Chemulpo.

The Japanese fleet had no losses.

The C. E. R. S. Argon, due at Nagasaki yesterday with 200 Japanese refugees from Dalny has not arrived, and is not expected there now.

Two big Russian vessels have been captured in the vicinity of Fusan and taken to Saseho.—*Our own correspondent.*

London, 9th February.

The American naval attaché at Tokio telegraphs that a Japanese naval division has started for Chemulpo.—*Exclusive service.*

THE EFFECT ON THE CZAR AND THE KAISER.

London, 9th February.

The Czar's visit to Moscow has been postponed indefinitely, and the Kaiser has abandoned his cruise in the Mediterranean, owing to the crisis.—*Exclusive service.*

THE FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR.

Tokio, 10th February.

The declaration of war will probably be made by Japan this evening.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE SEA-FIGHT OFF CHEMULPO.

Tokio, 10th February.

It is officially announced that the Varyag and Coreetz went out of Chemulpo harbour at noon yesterday.

The Japanese chased them, and after an engagement lasting thirty-five minutes, the Russians retreated.

At 4.30 p.m. the Coreetz blew herself up, and subsequently the Varyag and the Chinese Eastern Railway steamer Sungari were destroyed.

There was no loss on the Japanese side.—*Our own correspondent.*

A REPORTED FIGHT AT PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio, 10th February.

It is unofficially stated that Japanese torpedo-boats destroyed three

Russian battleships and one cruiser yesterday at Port Arthur.—*Our own correspondent.*

Later.

Sixteen Japanese warships exchanged fire with the Russian ships at midnight on Monday outside Port Arthur. The Japanese torpedo-boats sank the Retvizan, Tsarevitch, and Pallada. There were no losses on the Japanese side. A general attack is expected to follow. The Coreetz and Varyag were sunk yesterday afternoon.—*Our own correspondent.*

London via Bombay, 10th February.

Viceroy Alexeieff telegraphs that Japanese torpedo-boats attacked the Russian Squadron in the outer road at Port Arthur at midnight on the 8th instant.

The battleships Retvizan and Tsarevitch and the cruiser Pallada were damaged.—*Reuter.*

MERCHANT STEAMERS CAPTURED TO DATE.

Tokio, 10th February.

It is officially announced that the Volunteer steamer Ekaterinoslav, and the steamers Moukden, Rossia, Argon, and Alexander have been so far captured.

The steamer Kotik was stopped at Yokohama this forenoon.—*Our own correspondent.*

PORT ARTHUR ATTACKED.

Tientsin, 10th February

The bombardment of Fort Arthur continues steadily. Three Russian cruisers have been sunk and the Russian Bank has been destroyed.—*Our own correspondent.*

GENERAL NEWS.

COLLAPSE OF THE COTTON CORNER.

London, 5th February

Wild scenes on the New York Cotton market are reported. After violent fluctuations, cotton closed 100 points down.—*Exclusive service.*

6th February.

There were enormous liquidations on the New York cotton market yesterday. The bulls were overwhelmed by an avalanche of selling, and their rout was unprecedented.—*Exclusive service.*

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

London, 5th February.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Brodrick, Secretary for India, stated that it was not the object of the mission to Tibet to annex any portion of the country.

The Bluebook will include the correspondence with Russia.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 9th February.

The official papers on Tibet show that the Viceroy of India sent a dispatch to the Secretary of State for India on the 13th of December 1903, stating that Colonel Young-husband reported that Russian arms had entered Tibet, and the Tibetans were relying on promises of Russian support.—*Reuter.*

Later.

Russia, in a memorandum dated the 2nd of February 1903, threatened to take steps to protect her interests in consequence of British action in Tibet.

On the 18th of February, Lord Lansdowne informed Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, that if there were any display of Russian activity Great Britain would be obliged to reply by a display of activity exceeding that of Russia.

Some weeks later Count Benckendorff submitted a statement of the Russian views, declaring that any disturbance of the *status quo* in Tibet would compel Russia to safeguard her interests elsewhere in Asia. Lord Lansdowne replied that Great Britain must insist on Tibet's fulfilling her treaty obligations.

When the Younghusband Mission advanced, Count Benckendorff made earnest representations, to which Lord Lansdowne replied that it was beyond measure strange that these protests should be made by a Power which all over the world never hesitated to encroach on its neighbours.

If the Russian Government had a right to complain of Great Britain's advancing in Tibet, what kind of language was Great Britain not entitled to use concerning Russian encroachments on Manchuria, Turkestan, and Persia?—*Reuter.*

THE GERMAN TROUBLE IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.*London, 5th February.*

Windhoek, Okahandja, and Damaraland have been relieved without loss, the enemy retreating to the mountains. The Germans have up to this lost 26 men killed in the fighting, and 44 settlers murdered.—*Exclusive service.*

FROM COTTON TO COFFEE.*London, 6th February.*

Wild speculation in coffee continues (at New York).—*Exclusive service.*

THE PACIFICATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.*London, 6th February.*

The programme of colonial reliefs shows a considerable reduction in the army in South Africa in the course of the year. Nine infantry and three cavalry regiments will return home between March and August.—*Exclusive service.*

BRITISH PREPARATIONS.*London via Bombay, 7th February.*

The P. & O. S. Palawan has sailed from London with a large quantity of ammunition for the China fleet, 110 ratings, and a few infantry.—*Reuter.*

THE PREMIER'S ILLNESS.*London, 7th February.*

The Prime Minister (Mr. Balfour) has developed bronchial trouble.

Another doctor has been summoned.—*Exclusive service.*

TERRIBLE**CONFLAGRATION****AT BALTIMORE.***London via Bombay, 9th February.*

A fire is raging at Baltimore.

It began at eleven on Sunday morning and is still raging.

The fire brigades of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities have sent contingents, but all their efforts have been powerless to stop the flames.

The losses hitherto amount roughly to ten millions sterling.—*Reuter.*

THE PATRIOTISM OF THE DUKE.*London via Bombay, 9th February.*

At the anti-fiscal-reform meeting at Guildhall, the Duke of Devonshire said that, whatever their differences all would unite in refraining from embarrassing the Government in their anxious task of safeguarding the interests of the Empire in the Far East.—*Reuter.*

THE DISCORD IN MACEDONIA.*London via Bombay, 8th February.*

The unrest in the Balkans is markedly increasing.

The Turkish Government is commandeering rolling-stock as it did before the last war with Greece.—*Reuter.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCES.*Peking, 4th February.*

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Councillors, and to the expectant Taotai Yang Pei.—*Special telegram.*

7th February.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Councillors, and to the Expectant Taotai Chu Hsi-en.—*Special telegram.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE

"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

Special Cable Service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd."

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

NEWS FROM EUROPE.*Berlin, 4th February.*

The Havas Agency is publishing a report from Washington about the moral isolation of Japan. This telegram is most vehemently contradicted by others and

declared to be apocryphal. Apprehension is noticed in official circles at Paris, that Russia's concessions, which are known there, will not be sufficient to avoid a war. The Governments, both of the United States of America and Germany, have declined to co-operate in the Far East with any other Power for or against Russia or Japan.

H. M. the Kaiser will cruise during the months of March and April in the Mediterranean.

Windhoek and Okahandya have been relieved. The Herreros are fleeing everywhere. The position taken by Great Britain, as Germany's neighbour in south-west Africa, during the troubles, has been most correct and friendly.

5th February.

According to the latest reports received, Windhoek was not attacked at all by the Herreros. The railway and the telegraph have been repaired. Otjimbingwe and Gohabis (about a hundred miles east of Windhoek) are still besieged. Councillor Hoepner and Mr. Watermeyer, the expert for agriculture to the Governor, were murdered on the 14th January by the Herreros at Waterburg. All cattle have been driven from the districts attacked by the Herreros. H. M. the Kaiser intends to bid farewell to the troops leaving to-day for South-west Africa.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has disallowed an increase of the sergeants in the army.

6th February.

The Russian Commercial Telegraph Bureau in Berlin reports that Baron Rosen, the Russian Minister at Tokio, received to-day from Viceroy Alexieff the Russian Note and all instructions in regard to its delivery to the Japanese Government. The note is couched in the most peaceful terms. It is expected that it will be delivered to-day in Tokio. Strong hope prevails in St. Petersburg that Japan will accept the conditions contained therein.

The Herreros have murdered Mr. Ganzhorn and Mr. Lutsch, two Government officials.

Prussia has sold to a consortium seventy millions three per-cent consols (£3,500,000).

7th February.

Count Lamsdorff has issued from St. Petersburg a Circular Note to the other Powers stating that Japan has broken off her diplomatic relations with Russia.

8th February.

Great surprise has been caused here by Japan breaking off her relations to Russia, but it is fully acknowledged that Japan has shown great patience during all the time of the negotiations. Germany has proclaimed, with regard to her good relations to both Powers, an honest neutrality.

It is not absolutely sure whether a formal declaration of war will be made. But the Czar is expected to issue a proclamation to-morrow to the Russian people. Nothing is heard here about the mediation of England. France will do nothing without England.

According to news received here, all Japanese men-of-war have left harbour; they are still lying off Saseho. It has been made known that they intend to go to Chemulpo; but it is not expected that Japanese troops will land on the Asiatic continent for a few days.

Heavy fights are reported from the vicinity of Omaruru (South-west Africa). Capt. Franke's company has reached Omaruru. The Herreros had great losses; Chief Michael is probably among those

killed. But they are still surrounding Omaruru. The detachment from S.M.S. Habicht has been ordered to Karibib, in order to advance from there to Omaruru. The losses on the German side now amount to 137; 32 being killed in the engagements, 47 being murdered.

9th February.

The statements made yesterday by the Japanese Minister in regard to the breaking off of the diplomatic relations, which have been simultaneously made to all Powers, have been accepted by the German Government as conciliatory in regard to the further development. The neutral Powers are now preserving the greatest reserve. Pourparlers are taking place with a view to avoiding troubles in China outside Manchuria; but it is not intended to mediate nor to interfere against Japan. The voyage of the Czar to Moscow has been postponed.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Tokio, 7th February.

The Russian Minister is to leave Tokio in a few days. Japan has broken off her relations with Russia.

We learn that the Shanghai office of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company has received telegraphic news from their Nagasaki office, that three Russian steamers had been seized there by the Japanese authorities, but were released a few hours later.

We are informed that the commanders of the Russian men-of-war have been informed by the St. Petersburg Government, that they have to consider themselves to be in a state of war with Japan.

The Imperial German Post Office informs us, that they received to-day a telegraphic communication from Mr. Will, the Chief of the Russian Post and Telegraph Office at Port Arthur, according to which the mail will be dispatched via Siberia until further notice as heretofore.

Peking, 10th February.

Austria-Hungary is taking charge of the Russian, Great Britain of the Japanese interests in the territories threatened by the war.

We learn from Port Arthur that four Japanese torpedo-boats attacked yesterday morning the part of the Russian fleet which was outside Port Arthur, and completely disabled two large Russian men-of-war.

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—

Vladivostok, 1st February.

Viceroy Alexieff, acting on instructions from the Czar, has ordered war preparations in Manchuria and Vladivostok. The outbreak of hostilities is expected within three weeks.—"Mainichi."

Chemulpo, 1st February.

The Russian cruisers Varyag and Coreetz took in 1,500 tons of coal from the Russian coal shed in Roze Island last night. It is reported that they will take in some more to-day from a coaling ship lying outside of the port. The Russian cruiser Sungari, from Port Arthur, arrived in port this morning.—"Mainichi."

Seoul, 4th February.

The Korean Court is astounded at the news to the effect that 7,000 (or 8,600) Russian soldiers left Port Arthur recently for the Yalu and that the Russian squadron at the same time left the port.—"Mainichi."

Six companies of Russian soldiers who have been stationed at Liaoyang have left for the Yalu and the Russian squadron at Port Arthur has also departed. It is reported that the squadron is

escorting transports carrying troops. It is suspected that the Russian soldiers employed by Corea under a secret treaty are on board these transports. The condition of affairs in Seoul is considerably disturbed. The Russian authorities are busy exchanging calls with the Court officials and their movements are occasioning much remark.—"Asahi"

Chemulpo, 4th February

A certain quarter in Chemulpo has received a report that the Russian squadron at Port Arthur left for Chemulpo yesterday evening, and considerable excitement consequently ensued.—"Mainichi."

6,000 Russians who left for the Yalu are gradually coming to Korean territory, crossing over the river. The Russian squadron at Port Arthur left for Chemulpo yesterday. The Russian warships have not arrived here; but it is expected that Seoul and Chemulpo will be blockaded by the Russians immediately war breaks out.—"Asahi."

The following telegram is from the "Hongkong Telegraph":—

Canton, 30th January.

Great excitement was caused this morning when it was discovered that, during the night placards had been posted throughout the city, calling on all Chinese inhabitants to attack and burn Shamien and kill the European residents. The date fixed for the outbreak is indicated for Thursday next. The Foreign Consuls have approached the Viceroy requesting him to take the necessary precautions to prevent a rising. One of the placards was posted on the walls of the Custom-house.

The following telegrams are from the "South China Morning Post":—

London, 29th January.

The inquiry into the death of Whitaker Wright, shortly after the pronouncement of sentence upon him for his participation in the frauds perpetrated by the London and Globe Finance Corporation, has revealed many interesting details.

Whitaker Wright, who had been out on bail, was not searched prior to the trial.

After Mr. Justice Bingham had passed sentence, the convicted man was conveyed to a room, where he consulted his solicitor.

The prisoner then retired to a lavatory. Within a very few minutes of his return Whitaker Wright collapsed, and soon was dead.

In the dead man's pocket was found a revolver fully cocked.

Death was due to poison, self-administered.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

30th January.

The leaders of the Opposition are fomenting a violent agitation against the Labour Ordinance proposed by Sir George Farrar, and passed by the Legislative Council of the Transvaal Colony.

The Liberals are evoking strong popular hostility to the proposed legislation, declaring that the Chinese will be slaves under the Ordinance, and urging the employment of white workmen, of whom they declare there is an ample supply.

It is anticipated that the debate on the immigration of Chinese to South Africa will be of the most heated description.

Altogether, the Session promises to be very lively.

1st February.

Both of the new warships, ordered by the Japanese Government from Messrs. Vickers, Maxim and Company, and Messrs. Armstrong and Company, have been commanded by the Japanese Government to be delivered within eighteen months.

The battleships are to be capable of firing eleven tons of metal within one minute, as compared with the most powerful British warships which are under contract to fire nine tons of metal per minute.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has addressed to the Foreign Office a memorial on the subject of the effects of the Russian aggression in Manchuria.

The memorial states that the British interests in Manchuria are affected, especially in Newchwang, and the Government is petitioned to safeguard British interests there and throughout Manchuria.

2nd February.

The British Government has intimated to certain large Japanese steamship lines that, in the event of war, their ships will not be permitted to sail under British register unless they are actually transferred to British owners.

Singapore, 2nd February.

The new Japanese cruiser Nyssin arrived in Singapore this morning. The Kasuga is following.

The sensational yarn of an attempt to blow up the Nyssin while lying in harbour at Genoa, telegraphed to the Far East, was evolved from the penny-a-liner's brain. No such attempt was ever made.

The voyage out has been quite uneventful.

The Nyssin proceeds outward tomorrow, Wednesday, morning.

London, 3rd February.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, speaking in the House of Lords, yesterday afternoon, stated that the idea that the Government had made a suggestion to the effect that one hundred thousand Asiatics should be imported into the Transvaal was incorrect.

The proposal was to introduce ten thousand Chinese labourers as an experiment.

The leadership of the House of Commons, in the absence of the Premier, Mr. A. J. Balfour, was shared yesterday by the Home Secretary, Mr. Akers Douglas, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain replied, on behalf of the Government, to the acrimonious attacks of the Opposition.

Singapore, 4th February.

The Japanese cruisers Nisshin and Kasuga have been delayed by rough sea in harbour here.

Coaling has been hindered; but the cruisers, it is hoped, will proceed to Hongkong on Friday.

London, 4th February.

The opponents of Chinese labour are conducting an active campaign throughout Great Britain. They now include a very considerable number of Unionists.

The South African Blue Book, just published, includes a despatch from Viscount Milner dwelling upon the trade depression and the falling revenue in the Transvaal Colony. According to Lord Milner, unless the situation soon changes, a great exodus of the white population is inevitable.

As a result of these visible facts the scale of Colonial opinion has turned most decisively in favour of the importation of Asiatic labour as the only possible way out of a serious situation.

5th February.

The twin-screw, first-class, armoured battleship New Zealand was successfully launched yesterday at Portsmouth.

In pursuance of the army reform scheme, the heads of departments at the War Office on Monday, February 1, received letters of dismissal.

Equivalent employment will be found for all the officials elsewhere.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, last evening attended a skating carnival in London in aid of the Union Jack Club.

The King afterwards entertained at supper a party of sixty guests interested in the movement.

Flowing dispatch is from the "Manila Cablenews."

St. Petersburg, 27th January.

All the first reserve of the Russian army has been ordered to join the colours, and the reservists are already forming in battalions and squadrons, according to their arm of the service. In the military district of St. Petersburg alone eighty-six thousand men have been mobilised already and are now awaiting transportation for the Far East.

All railroad property is in the hands of the War Minister and a clear track for troop trains has been telegraphed for between this capital and Moscow. Trains are being made up in sections, railway troops working night and day repairing engines and putting freight coaches in shape for the occupancy of troops and generally making extraordinary preparations for the long trans-Siberian run.

Especial vigilance is being exercised to prevent possible Nihilist treachery. Great care has been used in selecting the men for the railway service, particularly the flagmen and switchmen. Officers of proven loyalty have been detailed from the line to assist in the work, and spies of the War Office, disguised as soldiers, mechanics, and even as army officers, are carefully scrutinising the conduct of both officers and men. The local militia is utilised to guard the railway depôts and machine shops, and no one is allowed near the railroad but those actually under orders to assist in the work.

READINGS FOR THE PERIOD.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1904.

		Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall	
		Min.	Max.	in inches.	
Feb.	5	40.1	49.0	...	...
"	6	39.5	53.6	...	...
"	7	42.0	49.0	...	...
"	8	40.1	55.1	...	...
"	9	37.0	62.1	...	...
"	10	41.0	60.6	...	...
"	11	30.5	48.0	...	...

1903.

		Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall	
		Min.	Max.	in inches.	
Feb.	5	26.0	42.4	...	...
"	6	29.0	45.4	...	...
"	7	34.0	48.4	...	...
"	8	28.9	44.0	...	...
"	9	27.4	48.6	...	...
"	10	38.0	54.6	...	...
"	11	38.0	53.0	0.34	...

THE British Consulate-General, according to the official announcement elsewhere, is to be closed to public business on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and

Thursday of next week, for the Chinese New Year. The same applies to the Custom House.

THE banks announce holidays for the China New Year from Tuesday next till the following Monday.

THE Municipal Council offices will be closed for China New Year from Monday the 15th to the 17th inst.

WE are informed that Baron Rosen has engaged fifteen cabins on the M. M. S. Yarra, leaving Yokohama to-day.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. M. DUCAT, Military Attaché to the British Legation at Peking, returned to the North by the steamer Tsintau on Sunday morning.

WE are informed that Mr. Goodnow, U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai, and Mr. Fowler, U. S. Consul at Chefoo, are returning to their respective posts.

CAPTAIN Wedemeyer has been promoted to be Major and Staff Officer to the Volunteer Corps. "The Council approves," we understand, and it may be added that so do all the volunteers. Mr. G. F. Collier is to be Adjutant to the Infantry Battalion, with the rank of Lieutenant.

MR. WANG KAI-KAH, Chinese Imperial Vice-Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, arrived here on Tuesday by the O. & O. S. Coptic from the United States. His Excellency will probably reside at the Chinese Telegraph Office, the BmC, during his short stay in Shanghai prior to starting for Peking.

It does not appear that the Siberian Railway, more especially at the present state of affairs, mean any competition for the passenger business on the Suez lines. At far as the Norddeutscher-Lloyd is concerned we understand that all first and second class cabins on the Gera, leaving on Saturday and on the Seydlitz, leaving on February 27th, are fully booked. The booking for all steamers appears to be very brisk and even on the Preussen, sailing March 26th, all second-class accommodation has already been engaged. We would recommend intending passengers to book as early as possible.

WE understand that in order to consolidate American banking interests in the Far East, it has been decided to amalgamate the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, as far as regards its branches in Shanghai, Hongkong, and Manila, with the International Banking Corporation.

At noon on Wednesday, at the Nanking Road jetty, Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co. sold by auction the houseboat Iris. Bidding commenced at Tls. 300 and eventually reached Tls. 1,050, at which figure Mr. A. H. White became the purchaser.

THE Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company held two meetings on Wednesday evening. The first was to receive the report of the liquidator, Mr. W. H. Jackson, and the second to satisfy the requirements of the Hongkong company laws. The liquidation, of course, was a voluntary one, and the means of increasing the capital and extending the operations of the company.

THE Great Northern Telegraph Company notified on Saturday an important order by the Imperial Japanese Telegraph Administration, to the effect that private telegrams emanating in Japan and Corea will only be accepted when written in clear Japanese, English, or French. Special exception is made as regards private telegrams handed in at Tokio, Yokohama, and Kobe, which may be accepted in code against production of the code vocabulary.

Telegrams to Japan and Corea are not subject to any restriction and can only be accepted at sender's risk.

THE Great Northern Telegraph Co. announced on Monday that the land lines to Yuensan and Masampo in Corea are interrupted.

A CORRESPONDENT at Port Arthur writes that the Russians are now stacking coal in the streets, all the wharves and yards being filled. All the foreign firms are packing up preparatory to removal as they are daily expecting notice to leave. The Japanese shop-keepers are selling off their stocks at ridiculous prices.

THE sailing of the N. Y. K. S. Yokohama Maru, which was to have left Shanghai for Japanese ports on the 13th inst., has been cancelled.

It is reported from Weihaiwei that during last week several hundred Japanese arrived there from Port Arthur. They stated that although the Russian Administration had promised them protection in the event of hostilities, they could obtain no promise as regards food supply.

THE agents here of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha have no knowledge of the rumoured proposed transfer of their ships to the British flag.

THE little terra-cotta boy and girl in the Garden are convalescent. Since we referred to their evil plight, Dr. Municipal-council has patched them up, and except for a certain inflammatory redness, their wounds do not show now.

VERY deep sympathy has been felt with Mr. Sellick in the loss of his charming young wife, to whom he had only been married a few months, and very deep sorrow by all who had the privilege of knowing her. She indeed seemed "too bright to fade, too full of life to die," gifted as she was with everything to make life sweet, and to make her loved by those round her. Some weeks ago she had to be taken to the hospital suffering from pneumonia, from which she recovered, and five days after her return home, an attack of smallpox necessitated her being removed again to the hospital. She had unfortunately never been vaccinated, and though she made a brave struggle, it was fruitless, and she passed away on Friday morning, deeply lamented.

THE funeral of the late Mrs. Sellick took place at the Bubbling Well cemetery on Saturday afternoon. Many friends were present, and numerous floral tributes were sent by those who had made her acquaintance during her short stay in Shanghai. The service was read at the graveside by a Catholic Father, who in a broken voice reminded his hearers of the text: "Blessed are they that die in the Lord." Mrs. Sellick had, he said, sent for him when she was taken ill, and he had administered the last rites of his faith. Her end had been peaceful, and although the death of one near and dear was always sad, God did everything for the best. The burial service was then read, at the conclusion of which, the coffin was reverently lowered into the grave.

At 1.30 a.m. on Saturday a fire broke out at No. 16, Haskell Road, just outside the Settlement. The alarm was given and the brigade turned out promptly. The house is occupied by Mr. Elliott of the Municipal Council. The flames had got a firm hold when the trucks arrived and the firemen were greatly handicapped by lack of water. The hydrants were some distance from the burning house and the water came out of the nozzle at such an extremely low pressure that it was necessary to requisition the Hongkew

engine in order to get a good stream on. The Victorias, Hongkews, and Deluges all had streams on. The other companies did not put on any water. The first storey and roof of the building were completely destroyed, and the contents of the ground floor were badly damaged by water. A quantity of the furniture on the ground floor was saved by neighbours before the arrival of the Brigade.

At a board meeting of the China Flour Mill Co., Ltd., held on the 5th instant, the Directors decided to recommend the payment of a dividend of 12 per cent on old and new shares.

At a meeting of the Directors of The Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd., held on the 5th instant, it was decided to recommend that at the approaching annual meeting, a final dividend of 15 per cent, making 30 per cent for the year, should be declared.

In mentioning the names of the "A" Company dance committee we inadvertently omitted Captain Stewart, Lieut. Fearon, Privates Atkinson and Biron, and Mr. C. E. Sparke.

A CHINESE constable made a smart capture at about 1.30 a.m. Wednesday. Noticing a man inside the premises occupied by the American dentists at the corner of Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads, the policeman went inside, and caught the man in the act of making off with a quantity of false teeth. The burglar was secured, and was brought up at the Mixed Court on Thursday, when he was sentenced to 300 blows and one year's imprisonment.

THE police have for some time been hot on the tracks of the Fuh-lee burglars, and during the past few days several men have been arrested for being connected with the affair. On Wednesday, a man who had been arrested implicated one of the Chinese employed in the Hong, and the police at once swooped down on the premises, and arrested the man. As a result the whole of the native staff struck work, and Messrs. Hall and Holtz had not even a coolie in their place on Wednesday afternoon.

It is reported that the White Star Line has ordered a steamer 755 feet in length, or thirty feet longer than the Baltic, the largest ship in the world. The construction of the vessel, it is said, will begin immediately at Belfast, Ireland.

UNDER "Latest News" this morning's "Echo de Chine" says that General Davoust is dead.—The damage done to the Retvizan and Tsarevitch was not serious. They participated the next day in the defence of Port Arthur. The Pallada would soon be afloat again. The damage suffered by the squadron and by the forts in the attack on Port Arthur was not serious. It is announced from Tokio that the Japanese have disembarked at Masampo. The same paper announces that fifteen thousand Japanese have disembarked at Fusan.

THE dance given on Saturday by the Marine Engineers' Institute at the Masonic Hall was very fully attended and was in every way a great success, all present enjoying themselves to the utmost, leaving soon after midnight full of gratitude to their hospitable entertainers.

THERE was a large assemblage of fair ladies exquisitely frocked, and men in uniforms naval and military and in the customary suits of solemn black, at the Country Club on Monday evening in response to the invitation of the gallant Mihholoongs, A. Co., S. V. C. The theatre was beautifully decorated and lighted

and the dance altogether was a triumphant success.

PHILATELISTS will be interested to know that a new issue of Russian stamps with the China transcription is now in circulation. The denominations are 20 and 50 kopecks and one rouble. Besides these there is a new design of three and four kopeck postcards, and letter cards of seven and a half and ten and a half kopecks. The dollar is accepted at the Russian P. O. as the equivalent of a rouble.

In spite of the excitement caused in the Settlements by the news of naval engagements between Japan and Russia and of the Japanese successes, the news that Rudolf Schwind, who was awaiting trial in connection with alleged frauds on the Russo-Chinese Bank, had broken gaol aroused considerable interest. Schwind was confined in a cell in the hospital-ward of the British Consular Gaol, and should have appeared at the German Consular Court this morning to answer the charges which have been brought against him. When his cell was visited at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning it was found that the prisoner had escaped. The window bars had been filed through from the outside and this, as far as could be judged, must have been the work of an expert mechanic. There were also footprints of india-rubber shoes on the ground beneath the window. The prisoner had to cross some corrugated iron roofs and a 15 ft. wall ere he left prison territory. He is supposed to have escaped between the hours of eleven p.m. on Tuesday and six o'clock yesterday morning. A warrant has been issued and a liberal reward offered, but there is as yet no trace of the missing man.

As at present arranged, H. M. S. Rinaldo will be relieved at the naval buoy on the 17th inst. by H. M. S. Rosario, which will herself be relieved by H. M. S. Thetis on the 5th of March. The Sirius passed out from Woosung on Saturday.

THE Japanese gunboat Uji arrived at Woosung from up river on Monday afternoon. After a short stay there, she proceeded, it is said, to Nagasaki.

H. M. S. BRITOMART arrived here on Wednesday from Ningpo.

THE P. & O. S. Ceylon passed the Suez Canal homewards on the 4th instant.

THE P. and O. S. Ballarat, with the London mail of the 8th ultimo, left Singapore for Shanghai at 3 p.m. on Sunday, the 7th instant.

THE str. Glenturret, Machaon, Saxonia, St. Nicholas, Tiberius, and Willowdene passed the Suez Canal onwards on the 4th instant.

THE N.Y.K. American Liner Shinano Maru, which was due to arrive here on the 10th inst., was expected to proceed to Hongkong on the 11th inst., but has been stopped in Japan and will not come here.

THE H.-A. L. S. Andalusia left Singapore on the 31st ult. for Hongkong.

THE H.-A. L. S. Bamberg left Singapore on the 2nd inst. for Hongkong and Shanghai.

THE Tahung Maru arrived here on Friday afternoon but anchored some way down the river. She went up to Tung-kadoo on Saturday.

THE R. M. S. Athenian left Yokohama for Vancouver on Saturday afternoon, the 6th instant.

THE N. Y. K. S. Bingo Maru arrived in London on the 4th instant.

THE str. Oro, from Shanghai, arrived in New York on the 2nd inst.

THE C.E.M.S. Kwangping which was advertised to sail for Chinwangtao on Wednesday has been removed from the berth, having been taken up by the British authorities to convey seventy men of the Sherwood Foresters to Chinwangtao.

RENTS are dear in Shanghai. There is no doubt of that. There is no doubt, either, that by the wage and salary earning classes, the costly rate of house-rent here is a matter that compels recognition. In the case of one of our contributors, whose complaint we publish in another place, we are informed that there have been, during his tenancy, three alterations in the amount of rent payable, and that each change made a very appreciable demand upon his financial surplus. We notice a tendency to inconsequence in the arguments adduced, and the genuine feeling underlying them makes us uncertain whether the decrees promulgated by "the Great Majority" are meant humorously, or whether the tenants, leaseholders, and rent-payers of Shanghai are seriously advised to rise in their might, and emulate the apianian treatment of the drones. The "Great Majority" phrase, by the way—is it well chosen? Surely it is usually meant to refer to another class of tenants, that non-protestant army of people who hold in perpetual freehold tenure small oblong plots of land. *Nicht wahr?* There is something to be said, too, in just resentment against the enjoyment of unearned increment by those who dwell in ease at home, swelling their already large returns by additional taxation upon the toiling exiles who, by their mere congregation, have increased the value of the property. It has at the same time to be frankly admitted that, putting ourselves in their places, we should probably expect the current local rates of interest from our property. The benevolent socialistic legislation referred to by our contributor is coming more and more into vogue elsewhere, where similar conditions have notoriously prevailed, but it is a question not easy of settlement. It may be pointed out, further, that the rent-payers themselves are to some extent responsible for the artificial and unreasonable dearness of house-rent. House-rents in Japanese foreign settlements have experienced a decided fall, just as at one time they went abnormally high. The landlord and his agent do not really exact these high rents, although they accept them. They take what the tenant is willing unwillingly to pay! At present there are two courses open to the burdened rent-payers. They may "grin and pay it," or they may seek fresh pastures that are cheap as new. As a practical issue, for those unwilling either to grin or go, why not take steps to form a "Rent-Payers' Association"?

WE have received from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., the publishers, a copy of the fourth edition of Mr. J. Dyer Ball's *Things Chinese*, excellently printed and bound, and full of good and varied information.

THE following note is from the "New York Maritime Register" of the 6th ultimo:—

St. Bede (British s.s.), before reported—London, 4th January—Permanent repairs to str. St. Bede (British), Hartley, from New York for Manila, which arrived at Suez 15th December leaking badly as a result of having struck the bank of the canal, will probably be completed in 25 days. It is estimated that the cost will reach £3,000.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE WAR.

8th February.

OUR telegrams from Tokio during the past few weeks will have prepared our readers for the news which we publish this morning, that Japan notified Russia yesterday morning that she was compelled by Russia's reply to break off relations. It is further reported that Mr. Kurino, the Japanese Minister to Russia, has been recalled, and that Baron Rosen, the Russian Minister to Japan, and the Russian Consul-General at Yokohama, leave that port on Friday next in the French mail steamer Yarra. Japan has acted with the scrupulous correctness she endeavours to make her rule of conduct; she has known for more than a week, as our readers also know, that the terms of Russia's reply would be such as she could not possibly accept; but she has, nevertheless, borne with Russia's studied procrastination most patiently, and has awaited the formal presentation of Russia's reply before making her formal declaration. She is fighting for the integrity of China, which Russia has solemnly engaged not long ago to respect. It suits Russia now to avow that she cannot bind herself to respect this integrity, and Japan has no alternative but to hand his passports to Baron Rosen. It will be learnt from one of the many Reuter's telegrams that we print this morning, that Russia has made another attempt to gain time, in the hope that "Japan is animated by the same peaceful sentiments as Russia," the time being used, and the peaceful sentiments displayed, in the constant dispatch of reinforcements to Viceroy Alexeieff. It is only to be hoped that Japan has not allowed herself to be deluded too much already by Russia's protestations. Japan has at last thrown down her glove, and she has the hearty sympathy of the English-speaking nations with her. It is not likely that she will delay long before striking, and when she does strike, she will show that western civilisation has not impaired the old martial spirit of the samurai.

We have so far regarded the present determination of the Chinese Government to preserve a strict neutrality in the conflict between Japan and Russia as a master-stroke of Japanese diplomacy at Peking; but there are hints that so far from this being displeasing to Russia, her Minister at Peking has been secretly working to get China not merely to be neutral, but to actively join Japan, as H. E. Na Tung, the Viceroy Yuan Shi-kai, and the enlightened party leaders are supposed to be anxious to do. Russia, it is hinted, has no

fear of the assistance China may be able to give to Japan, while it would give her the required excuse for seizing Chinwangtao, the Peking-Shanhaikuan railway, and the capital itself. It has been confidently expected by the Chinese for some months that Russia will seize the portion of the railway outside the Wall, that is, from Shanhaikuan to Hsinmintun and Newchwang, and she has already been moving troops over it. She is very anxious to get Chinwangtao as the most convenient, in fact the only practicable, port for landing troops and supplies in the winter on the Liaotung Gulf, but she has no excuse for doing it as long as China is not her open enemy; and there is another difficulty, which is, that the Peking-Shanhaikuan railway and the port of Chinwangtao are under British protection. The intended dispatch to Chinwangtao of seventy men of the Sherwood Foresters is doubtless intended to remind Russia of this important fact. Such a handful of troops as this would, of course, be unable to forcibly oppose a Russian attack; but they are quite enough as a warning that a violation of the British protected railway and harbour means a war with Great Britain, in default of an adequate explanation. It is a practical cry of "Hands off!" It is a warning given in all kindness, for it is incredible that Russia could really contemplate with equanimity a rupture with Great Britain at the present moment.

It is highly probable that Russia is hoping that by bringing China into the fray she can call France to her assistance. The excellent relations that now exist, and we trust always will exist in the future, between France and Great Britain make it probable that France would require strong compulsion to take Russia's side against Japan, if that meant, as it would, that she would also have to take Russia's side against Great Britain. We may be quite sure that there is an understanding between France and Great Britain that neither shall enter the lists; and that China in declaring recently her intention to be neutral, was acting under Sir Ernest Satow's advice, and will continue to look to him for counsel. Russia will, of course, represent to the Powers that Japan has forced her into war; but the dispassionate student of the history of the last eight years will certainly conclude that Russia is the real aggressor, and has only herself to blame for the check she is about to receive. Her object has been to weaken and divide China and overcome Japan, but the war she has brought on will consolidate China and make Japan's claim unimpeachable to the regard due to a first-rate Power.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CHINA.

9th February.

THE January issue of the journal with which the American Association here keeps its members regularly informed of what its committee is doing, opens with a brief Editorial Note calling the attention of the members to what has been done "in the endeavour to forward what appeared for the benefit of American interests in the Orient. It is with satisfaction," the committee say, "that they have seen some things accomplished, and it is with hope that they look forward that other things outlined may in due time have successful fulfilment—the duty of all being ever to direct a watchful attention to the situation. The past year has seen some steps taken by the government of China in the direction of reform and, while still moving in uncertainty, the fact remains that efforts being made indicated advance in the right direction. These efforts, we are ready to believe, are the first impulses of a progressive energy which will break down useless barriers of old custom, and will force the development of ideas and methods, to result in material and national prosperity for this great country." It is a great thing for China that the two great English-speaking nations are working together in this direction; that the Foreign Office at London and the Department of State at Washington are completely at one in desiring the maintenance of the independence and integrity of China, and her progress without which it is almost hopeless to expect that she can maintain her independence and integrity; and it is because Japan is known to be working with the same desire that she has the moral support now of Great Britain and the United States.

The second note refers to the banquet given to the U. S. Treaty Commissioners on the 22nd of October last, a full report of which is printed later. Mr. Leavenworth, the able Editor of the "Journal," mentions that, as we said at the time, the theory underlying the treaty is the principle that also actuated Sir James Mackay, that the prosperity of foreign trade here is bound up with the prosperity of China, and that a one-sided treaty would do no good to anyone. The unprecedentedly prompt ratification by the Senate is regarded as a sign that the U. S. treaty is looked upon as a success in the States.

In his note on the Situation, Mr. Leavenworth rightly argues that the fate of Manchuria, not of Corea, is the crucial question. "For as Manchuria goes, so in all probability goes the

whole Chinese Empire. If we wish to see the empire divided into zones surrounded by the prohibitive tariffs of Foreign Powers, then the loss of Manchuria will hasten that solution in a speedy way by the force of precedents." On the other hand, if we work to preserve the integrity and promote the growth of reform and enlightenment in China, the Open Door may be maintained, with an equal chance for everybody. There is no doubt that China is stirring and a public opinion such as never existed before is being aroused. "Anti-foreign feeling . . . seems to be directed now not against all foreigners but against these who are marauders on China's sovereign rights . . . It is doubtful if China can be prevented by any likely combination of Foreign Powers from trying to use force to protect her own territory."

After a notice of the visit to Shanghai of Professor Jenks and Secretary Taft, we come to the banquet. The speeches made are, for the first time, published *in extenso*. The Chairman, Mr. Murray Warner, made a very good address in proposing the toast of "The Commissioners," in which he gave a sketch of the difficulties of treaty-making, "against the left-minded reasoning of the Chinese Commissioners," and said: "We may not have secured all that we desired, but we have secured much more than we had before, and much that we hoped for but did not expect, and we who benefit by this treaty are to be congratulated that our country was able to secure the services of such men to negotiate this delicate business." Mr. Goodnow, in the enforced absence of Mr. Conger, the U.S. Minister, made an able reply explaining what has been gained by the new treaty, dwelling on the point that the great object of the Commissioners was to secure a treaty that should be fair to the United States, fair to China, and fair to the people of the world. In speaking of the increase of the import duty to ten per cent, he said: "I will grant that this extra duty appears hard on Shanghai immediately, but not in the long run. The development of China means the development of Shanghai. The more prosperous you make the interior of China, the more prosperous you make Shanghai," and he added that "if the transit tax is abolished, and there is free trade throughout China, we are paying a very small price for it when we pay ten per cent import duty." The other speeches were quite suitable to the occasion, which Mr. Leavenworth calls a "memorable" one, as it certainly was.

The report of the annual meeting of the Association, which is given, has already appeared in our columns. Some interesting correspondence follows, closed by an amusing note from Mr. Conger. It appears that this

Association wrote to the American Asiatic Association at New York, proposing that the U. S. Consul-General should be empowered to relieve the U. S. Legation of the task of issuing passports to American citizens desiring to travel in Manchuria and beyond, a very desirable facility, and sent a copy of the letter to Mr. Conger, "understanding that it is in harmony with your views upon the subject." To which Mr. Conger replies: "I am sorry to say that you have been misinformed, as there are some serious objections to the course you recommend." This closes a very interesting issue of the "Journal," which it may be noted is not headed as the reports of the China Association are: *For Private Circulation*.

JAPAN'S EXPLANATION TO THE WORLD.

10th February.

OUR correspondent at Tokio has sent us by telegraph the text of the *communiqué* from the Japanese Foreign Office. Temperate, well-reasoned, free from all bombast or rhetorical exaggeration, and putting all the points on which Japan relies for the world's approval of the course she has taken clearly and incisively, it is a model State paper, and may well be left to speak for itself. It is as follows:—

"The maintenance of the independence and integrity of Korea, and the protection of her paramount interests therein, being indispensable to the welfare and safety of Japan, the Tokio government found it impossible to view with indifference any action endangering the position of Korea.

"Whereas Russia, notwithstanding her solemn treaty with China and her repeated assurances, not only continued her occupation of Manchuria, but had taken aggressive measures against Korean territory; and should Manchuria be annexed by Russia, the independence of Korea would be impossible:

"Japan being desirous of securing the permanent peace of the Far East by direct negotiations, communicated this desire to Russia at the end of July last.

"Thereto Russia expressed her willing assent, and accordingly on the 12th of August last, the Japanese Representative at St. Petersburg presented to Russia the following bases of an agreement:

"First, a mutual engagement to preserve the independence and integrity of China and Korea.

"Second, a mutual engagement to allow equal opportunities to the commerce and industry of the people of all nations in China and Korea.

"Third, the reciprocal recognition of Japan's preponderating interests in Corea, and Russia's special interests in railway enterprises in Manchuria, with a mutual recognition of the respective rights of Japan and Russia to take the measures necessary for the protection of the afore-mentioned interests, so far as practicable without infringing the principle laid down in the first article.

"Fourth, Russia's recognition of Japan's exclusive right to give advice and assistance to Corea for the promotion in that country of reform and good government.

"Fifth, an engagement by Russia not to obstruct the eventual extension of the Korean railway into Southern Manchuria, to connect with the Chinese Eastern lines outside the Wall.

"Japan originally desired that the venue of the negotiations should be St. Petersburg, but Russia having absolutely refused this, on the pretext, among others, of the Czar's trip abroad, Japan reluctantly consented to negotiate at Tokio.

"Russia's counter-proposals were not made until the 3rd of October, Russia therein declining to engage to respect the sovereignty and integrity of China, or to accept the stipulation for equal commercial and industrial opportunities in China.

"Russia also requested Japan to declare Manchuria and its littoral as being entirely outside her sphere of interest.

"Russia further put several restrictions upon Japan's freedom of action in Corea. For instance, while recognising Japan's right to dispatch troops when necessary, Russia refused to allow Japan to use any portion of Korean territory for strategical purposes. Russia also actually proposed the creation of a neutral zone in Corea north of the 39th parallel of latitude.

"Japan utterly failed to see why Russia, who disclaimed any intention to absorb Manchuria, should be disinclined to stipulate for the sovereignty and integrity of China in Manchuria. Furthermore, this refusal of Russia impressed Japan all the more with the necessity for the insertion of a binding clause to that effect.

"Accordingly, Japan proposed amendments to Russia's counter-proposals, and further proposed that if a neutral zone were established, it should cover both sides of the boundary between Manchuria and Corea for an equal width of, say, fifty kilometres (thirty miles).

"After repeated discussions at Tokio, Japan finally presented to Russia her definite amendments on the 30th of October. Subsequently Japan frequently demanded Russia's answer, which only arrived on the 11th of December, and in it

Russia suppressed the clauses relating to Manchuria, making the proposed convention entirely Korean, and repeating the original demand regarding Japan's non-employment of Korean territory for strategical purposes, and the neutral zone proposal; but the exclusion of Manchuria being contrary to the original object of the negotiations, Japan asked Russia to reconsider and remove the restriction regarding the use of Korean territory, and urged the entire suppression of the neutral zone proposed, on the ground that if Russia opposed its establishment in Manchuria, there was no reason for establishing it in Korea.

"Russia's last reply reached Tokio on the 6th of January, and in this Russia proposed to agree to insert a clause to the effect that Japan would recognise Manchuria and its littoral as being outside her sphere of interest, while Russia within the limits of that province will not impede Japan or other Powers in the enjoyment of any rights or privileges acquired under existing treaties with China, exclusive of the establishment of Foreign Settlements; but Russia contended that this could only be agreed upon on the condition that the clauses were maintained regarding the Korean neutral zone, and the non-employment by Japan of Korean territory for strategical purposes. Russia again failed to mention the integrity and sovereignty of China in Manchuria.

"Such an agreement would be practically valueless without definite stipulations regarding the territorial integrity of Manchuria, since treaty rights being only co-existent with sovereignty, the eventual absorption of Manchuria by Russia would annul at once the treaty rights and interests of the Powers. Therefore Japan deemed it indispensable to obtain Russia's agreement to the territorial integrity of Manchuria, and the decided suppression of the restriction on the establishment of Settlements, as this restriction conflicts with the new commercial treaty between Japan and China. Japan further decided as regards Korea to adhere to her afore-mentioned amendments as there absolutely existed no room for concession on these lines.

"Japan renewed on the 13th of January her request to Russia to reconsider the whole question; she has since frequently demanded a reply, but Russia has not only not replied, but has not indicated any date when she will reply.

"Japan has throughout been actuated by principles of moderation and impartiality, and has demanded from Russia no more than her recognition of principles which Russia has repeatedly and voluntarily pledged herself to observe.

"Russia while she has persistently refused to accede to Japan's demands, and while she has on the one hand

been unduly delaying her replies, has on the other hand been increasing her military and naval preparations, large Russian forces actually now making their appearance on the Korean frontiers.

"Japan, while sincerely aspiring for peace, has been exercising the utmost patience, but is now reluctantly compelled by Russia's action to give up all hopes of reconciliation, and break off the negotiations."

One point especially to be noted in this is that, despite all the telegrams to the contrary, the final Russian reply, if it has reached Viceroy Alexieff, has never been delivered at Tokio. Japan is now engaged in a tremendous struggle, in which she is fighting the battle of all the Powers whose professions to desire the independence and integrity of China and Korea are sincere, and she will have their sympathy and moral support in the task she has undertaken so bravely, and on her success in which her continued existence as a leading Power in Asia depends.

THE WAR: IN HISTORY.

11th February.

WE cannot wonder that political observers on the Continent of Europe have refused to believe that Russia and Japan would draw the sword. Japan has a formidable fleet: Russia's plans in the Far East would be dislocated and her moral and material losses enormous if she were crushed at sea by Japan, to say the least, a possible event: Russia was thought too astute to allow war to be forced upon her at an inconvenient time. Again, the immense weight of Russia lies heavy on continental Europe, the chance of her enmity has been for years a nightmare to the Cabinets of Austria and Prussia; for she has in Europe huge power of offence, and to invade her in turn has been to court destruction. Since Peter the Great defeated Charles XII at Pultowa in 1709, and the power of Sweden, her rival in the North, was destroyed, Russia has annexed territory from every one of her unfortunate neighbours, Sweden, Poland, Turkey, Persia, Northern Manchuria, Khiva, and Turkestan have so suffered at her hands that she now rules a continuous territory covering one-seventh of the land surface of the globe. Would it not be madness for Japan to defy such an adversary and has not Japan great self-control? No wonder, then, that Continental political observers thought there would not be war.

But we know now that war has not been averted; and we believe in spite of Russia's record in the past, and prestige in the present, that Japan may win, provided she can find the money to fight the necessary time.

Her armed forces are known to be well-organised; while one cannot but doubt whether the elaborate organisation necessary to the intricate operations of a combined land and sea war is possible with men who are as lax in their moral standard as the Russian ruling classes are reported to be. If Japan shows the same combination of daring and caution as she did against the Chinese fleet in 1894, she may well win command of the sea; she might cut the Siberian railway; and deal with the Russian force in Southern Manchuria at her leisure.

If Russia prove successful, as she has so long done with all her neighbours, the war will take its place with other Russian wars of aggression and soon be forgotten; but should the God of Battles favour Japan, this war may be destined to become a decisive turning-point in history, and go down to posterity like Marathon, Chalons, or Tours, because an Oriental people will at last have stood at bay to the Occident, because the wave of Western dominion over the East which began when Persia was defeated by Athens will have been checked. And it is curious to reflect that West and East have changed parts: Japan plays the part of Athens at Marathon and fights for free institutions, while Russia takes the Asiatic rôle and fights for despotism and degradation. If war always resulted in the victory of the better moral ideal—as it no doubt does in the long run if sufficient masses of men and periods of time be regarded—who could doubt the result? But who will dare to prophesy which event would be better for the future of the world, the victory or defeat of Japan? It certainly seems that, if, as we were taught at school, the victory of Athens over Persia was a lasting benefit to the human race because it was the victory of free institutions over despotism, the same ought to be true of the brave people who have taken up the sword in the same cause.

Outposts, Etc.

HANGCHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

4th February.

The New Lecture Hall

is now completed, all but the painting of the interior. It stands near the C. M. S. Hospital, in the middle of the city. Building began in July and finished in December. There are two floors, and both rooms are well ventilated. There is a separate entrance and stairway for women. The stone inscription on the facade appears in both English and Chinese. The furnishing is satisfactory and the acoustic properties of the hall excellent. There is accommodation for an audience of a thousand people. The opening is expected in March or April. Dr. Main and

Dr. Lin spent much time looking after the work of the carpenters and masons.

The Presbyterian College.

Among the schools, missionary and government, which have closed for the winter, is the Presbyterian College, which was inaugurated about sixty years ago. Most of the pastors, evangelists, elders, and professors of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian missions are graduates of this College. Two graduates, after a course of ten years, gave exhibition lectures last night. One was on "The Thoughts of Youth" the other on "The China of To-day." Mr. Gaunt, principal of West Lake School, and Pastor Chang, urged them not to relax their efforts after knowledge and self-improvement. The Head master, Mr. Mattox, then presented them with their diplomas. One of these graduates, I am told, intends to continue his studies in Japan.

The Chekiang Library.

The uses of this library do not appear to have been recognised by the people, particularly the merchants and workers. At first it was not conveniently placed, but since a foreign building near the hospital was bought for \$8,700, it is hoped that greater use will be made of it. Mr. Chang, formerly Provincial Examiner, conducted the negotiations after consultation with Mr. Woo Tsao-tsin and other gentlemen. When the arrangements are completed, about March, the opportunity will be offered to expectant magistrates to study international law, political economy, and other branches of knowledge fitting them to hold their future offices.

The Drought.

There has been no heavy rain since October. Two weeks ago a little snow fell. The wells and tanks are dangerously low, and the canals are un navigable.

HSUCHIEN, NORTH-KIANGSU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

27th January.

A Japanese Beset.

A few days ago a Japanese merchant and his interpreter were set upon and beaten in Hsüchien. After sifting many stories, it appears that the Japanese was in charge of goods which were to pass the Customs. He refused to pay illicit duties and thereby enraged the local extortioners. These found occasion to beat him. They also stole his watch. The magistrate paid him 70 dollars, and hushed up the matter. So the squeeze goes on, till another man dares to face a beating.

A Dear Breakfast.

This has been a mild dry winter. The farmers are very anxious for snow to cover the wheat; so the magistrate posted a proclamation stopping the slaughter of animals for food, thus proclaiming a kind of fast. It so happened that the next day a farmer, pushed by his creditors, killed his hog and carried it to the street for sale. The yamen runners calmly walked off with his pork, and told him to come to the yamen if he wanted it weighed and paid for. When he found the reason for this treatment, he shouldered his empty baskets and went crying down the street.

Gaunt Want.

The price of food and fuel is coming perilously near the famine rate with us

this winter. Much grain and fuel was lost in the great floods last summer. More than 200 square miles of land in North Kiangsu were flooded in August. Partly because of the natural depravity of a multitude of opium sots and gambling fiends, there is much robbery and wretchedness. We could narrate many instances of outlawry. Some day the sensational papers of North Kiangsu will be ablaze with such headings as the following:—"An infant torn from its mother's arms and stamped to death," "The mother carried off by ruffians and held for sale," "Last night the local guard at the Chang village was aroused in time to repulse a large band of robbers. Three robbers killed," or "Son of Mr. Loa kidnapped and held for ransom."

If war is declared between Japan and Russia it will increase lawlessness in China very much. The government ought to see that proclamations are promptly posted definitely explaining "who is who;" for the ignorant and envy-encrusted readily believe that any foreigner is an enemy.

SOUTH HUNAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chenchou, 17th January.

The War Scare.

Affairs in Chenchou and the surrounding country remain quiet and undisturbed. The War scare reached the city in the form of an official announcement and some of the head men of the city seemed to be scared a good deal. One of the oldest residents having read the news from the "Wan Kwo Kung Pao" which I had the privilege of lending him, seemed to think the final break-up of China had come. He appeared to be much worried, even going so far as to express the desire that we protect him if anything should happen. However this little scare did not suffice to change things materially. We do not worry for we three times daily hear the bugle and the drum calling the Chenchou braves to drill. Foreign drill has been practised here for some time, so that the drummers and buglers at least seem quite proficient and from the soldierly appearance of most of the men I judge the drill is making good soldiers. We visited the barracks the other day and found really a large encampment.

Unpardonable Actions.

The military official is a man of a soldierly appearance, and one who seemingly understands his business. He recently told us of an experience he had not long since of escorting two foreigners from Chenchou to Ichang. He was much enraged at their conduct. They drank too much liquor and treated the natives abominably, beating them while working as hard as they could, and in bearing the chairs over the mountains compelled the bearers to go almost beyond endurance. He was careful to add that they were not missionaries; such actions from men who profess to be civilised is unpardonable.

Suhsien Mountain.

The weather has been beautiful all fall and winter, scarcely a day but that the sun shines, and for two weeks has been exceedingly warm. On one of those warm days we took a mountain climb up the most beautiful mountain in the immediate neighbourhood of Chenchou. The Suhsien Mountain has a large and very old Buddhist temple on the top; it is the home of

the local deity and has many pilgrims. The path is well-paved all the way and is about fifteen li from the city to the top. We were welcomed by the priests and were given some sweetmeats and tea. From the summit we got a fine view of the city and surrounding country.

The Lei Valley

is not large but has every appearance of great fertility. The hills are many and are covered in many places with the tea plant and one is surprised to see how much of the hillsides are under cultivation. In many places going up the mountain we saw small terraces, which had been used for rice fields, in other little places tobacco and vegetable fields that one would think impossible of cultivation. We certainly enjoyed the climb and the beautiful view of the valleys and rugged mountains that surround Chenchou.

A New Chapel Opened.

The 16th January was the opening day of the Presbyterian Chapel in Chenchou; the word had been given out and at the appointed hour the chapel was crowded. Mr. Han, the evangelist, after the singing of a hymn proceeded to tell the people the object of the chapel, and what in substance Christianity really is. The crowd was seemingly anxious to hear, but was much too large for comfort. There was too much noise to be heard well, but the first seed was planted and it is hoped it will be the beginning of a successful campaign against the darkness and superstition of Chenchou.

The Dispensary

will be opened formally next week, though many have been treated during the days of preparation and not a little medicine has been dispensed. During the fall season there seemed to be a good deal of malaria so that quinine was in demand. There have been several cases of paralysis and not a few ulcers; many were invited to return, so that it is expected that the dispensary opening will be quite an important affair.

The New Post Office

opened last autumn is beginning to do good work and we are told that early in the Chinese New Year a Post Office will be opened in Ichang which will connect with the Imperial Post route to Canton. When that is accomplished our mails from abroad will come at least a week quicker than from Shanghai, and I have no doubt it will be quicker by nearly two weeks, especially in view of the railroad which is already about thirty miles out of Canton.

ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

28th January.

Weather.

We cannot complain any longer of too much drought or too much heat. The last few days have been cold and damp.

On Tuesday the 26th the surrounding hills were white with snow and on the Wednesday morning snow was lying on the lower grounds. The farmers will be very glad of the change for the sake of the grain. The cold will also retard the growth a bit.

Just at the time that coal is most needed it is not to be had. The Chinese merchant is asking 520 cash per picul and holding out at that owing to the demand.

Trade.

Two extra steamers have been put on this run for a short time owing to cargo being plentiful. The Changho and Shasi are on their way from Hankow.

Letters are taking 10 days from Shanghai in this low water season, just about double the time from high water season.

Decorations.

On the 22nd, King Edward's Accession Anniversary—all the gunboats and steamers in port were decorated. On the 27th—the birthday of the German Emperor—a reception was given on board the gunboat Vorwaerts between 11.30 and 12.30. The ship was all decorated with flags and in the evening lit up with numerous lamps. The effect was very brilliant. A large party assembled on board in the forenoon—Chinese officials, and foreign residents. The health of the Emperor was proposed by the German Consul.

Changes and Arrivals.

Dr. Betz, who has been German Consul for over a year here, has now left for Swatow. Mr. Müller has taken over the office here. A new agent has arrived for the Chungking Trading Company. There have also been changes in the Customs staff—departures and arrivals.

Rumours

Several rumours have been abroad about the Russo-Japanese negotiations. It was reported that there had been a naval fight, but afterwards this was changed to a prospect of one. We are all anxious to hear definite news.

ICHOUFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

27th December.

A Notorious Squeeze.

Our local gossips have been for four years talking about a peculiar case of squeezing which seems now on the point of final settlement. Two brothers, natives of our city, developed decided loafing propensities in their youth; their family was poor, and they themselves seemed to lack ambition in life. The younger finally procured a yamen position, and gradually worked himself up, till as a small military official he began to accumulate riches. The elder brother was envious, and called in the assistance of another military official to make his more fortunate relative disgorge. In 1899 the younger brother came home on a visit. One day the colonel of our local garrison invited the rich offender to a feast, and placed him under guard in a temple. He was not to be released until he promised to do the square thing by his elder brother. Finally the captive agreed to pay 15,000 tiao (\$13,000) into the hands of the colonel, the same of course to go to the brother. He gave promissory notes for this amount, the same to bear interest at the rate of three per cent a month. The notes are now due, and have all of them been paid. A part of the exorbitant interest remains, however, unpaid. There has been a lawsuit over this, but strange to say the official before whom it was heard did not quash the whole affair. Of the 15,000 tiao, the elder brother received only a paltry four or five thousand. The rest went into the pockets of the colonel, who is now a brigadier-general on the staff of H.E. Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Crop Expectations.

The prospects for winter wheat are not very good; there has been too little snow, and the wheat in consequence looks rather

stunted. Accordingly grain has risen in price. Living is now a great deal higher than it was a year ago. Another reason is assigned for this advance in the price of grain. By some the rise is ascribed to the influence of the ten-cash piece. This seems very strange; but, nevertheless, there is something in it. The ten-cash piece has almost replaced the copper cash, beloved of the Chinese; this fact is due not to popular recognition of the excellence of the larger piece, but to official proclamations and to the exportation of the smaller cash. The people are many of them still a little afraid of the "copper unit," as the ten-cash piece is called here. Some prefer to keep their grain rather than exchange it for money which may or may not be worth its face value. Thus, without actually having a depreciated currency, we are enjoying some of the concomitants of one.

The Railway Hoped For.

It is now almost six years since we were definitely promised a railroad. These years we have been hoping and waiting, but without anything to encourage us. Now comes a report, seemingly authentic, that work on "one" line will be begun soon after the Chinese New Year. This railway will leave the Tsingtao-Chinanfu line at Kaomi, near Kiaochow.

PAOTINGFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

28th January.

A Full Day.

The Presbyterian Mission had a full day last Tuesday. In the morning, Dr. Lewis's mare, tied too near an open well, took too much for granted and fell in, tail first. Ten feet of water came very near proving too much for the struggling mare, whose agonising groans quickly gathered the compound people. Some fast work was needed to get ropes and then support the upper part of the horse. From water to dry land was a distance of 23 feet and the problem of transportation through this distance was one that could not profitably be referred to the newspapers. The right solution was found in Chinese bedding-covers girded under the horse and pulled on by ropes tied to the corners. A united pull at once landed Betty, who though somewhat torn, at once returned thanks by repeated neighs. She preferred standing to lying down although she had been soaking for 3 hours. Long may she live and help her friends to carry the Gospel far and wide!

Upon the afternoon of the same day the friends of the Rev. and Mrs. Killie, gathered to celebrate the 25th anniversary of their marriage.

Letters from friends as far distant as Shanghai and a table well-covered with silver gifts showed how little friendship fears distance. If abundance of well-wishers may safely indicate the future, there is good reason for the hope that another 25 years in China, is to be added to those just recorded.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired & constitutional discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World, Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

TSINGTAO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

2nd February.

In the Last Resort.

It is reported that the Russian Government at Port Arthur has communicated with the authorities here, asking how many Russian families from Port Arthur and Dalny could be given shelter in the event of war. Several buildings have been newly erected by a private contractor with this purpose in view. The merchants here are now beginning to believe in war and are laying in stocks of coal, which they hope to sell to the Russians. All Japanese steamers running between here and Japan have been stopped by their Government. They were mostly coal steamers and Japanese coal is therefore very scarce here.

A Steamer on Fire.

The Badenia which arrived here with a heavy cargo from Japan had a fire in hold No. 9 but fortunately very little cargo was burnt or other damage done. The Badenia will be able to leave on the 6th.

Three Days' Snow.

There was a snowfall last week, as the result of which Tsingtao was dressed in white for three days.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokio, 31st January.

Before the War.

* The present Cabinet has survived till now owing to the crisis. The Emperor has now given them a special mandate to force a solution and the Government have taken all necessary measures for the defrayal of a large sum. The merits of the present Ministry will be decidedly and widely recognised if it gets the better of the Russians in the field, but any attempt to settle the problem by pacific means would probably end in the defeat of the Ministry at once.

The unpopularity of the Minister of Finance, Baron Sone, is no new development, but it would be unwise to depose him at this juncture. Counts Matsukata and Inouye have been exhorted by the Emperor to give Baron Sone disinterested assistance and they have willingly fallen in with the Imperial wishes.

It is now confidentially stated that the forthcoming issue of the Exchequer bonds, 100,000,000 yen value, will be made at 95 yen and 5 per cent interest for five years. The proceeds of the enhancement of the different taxes will be 50,000,000 yen.

In this connection, there is now a growing belief that owing to the objections raised by influential sections, the Government might refrain from effecting the increment of the taxes, to the whole proposed amount, without reference to the Legislature.

The Exchequer Bonds.

The reception of Marquis Ito, G. C. B., Marshal Marquis Yamagata, and Count Matsukata, G. C. M. G., member of the Imperial Household Financial Council, by the Emperor on the 28th inst. was in connection with the forthcoming issue of Exchequer bonds and the Imperial Household has decided to subscribe to the loan bonds. Also some noted former Daimios, such as Prince Mohri, Prince Shimazu and Marquis Hosokawa, are in

earnest to subscribe to the bonds. The President of the Formosan Bank, among other banks and institutions, has a few days ago wired to Tokio that on the occasion of the announcement several laes will be easily covered in the island.

The Newspaper Office Raid.

Shortly before midnight on the 27th inst., about fifty men, apparently coolies, stormed the office of the "Niroku Shinpo" a Tokio paper. About twenty of them made their way into the office by the rear and fifteen proceeded to the front office, armed with drawn swords, while the rest guarded the doors. They destroyed all the furniture and upset the cases of type. The invasion was made after office hours and the staff was absent, with the exception of one man, who was slightly injured in the fracas. The proprietors of the paper allege that the trouble was connected with the pending elections and was indirectly instigated by the Government. They complain that the police were perfunctory. It is noticeable that they get no sympathy.

Miscellaneous.

In connection with the speedy completion of the Seoul-Fusan Railway, Dr. Furuichi, President of the Company, and party left Tokio yesterday by the evening express.

A senior secretary belonging to the Cash Department of the Bank of Japan, K. Totsuta by name, committed suicide in his residence on Friday morning by cutting his throat with a dagger. He had been suspected by the police of being concerned in the recent disappearance of 30,000 yen from the Bank, and his suicide is believed to have been committed with the idea of proving himself innocent.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

1st January.

The Old Year and the New.

When a wealthy man dies—a man, that is, who during his lifetime has been famous for his generosity and love of giving—his death often gives rise to speculation as to which charities will benefit most under his will. When it is published, people who never knew him personally scan its items with interests hoping, maybe, that their pet hospital or university will be the richer through his bounty. When a year dies the legacies it leaves are equally summed up and discussed. To-day places 1903 in this unenviable position, which in 366 days (this being leap year) will be occupied by 1904. What shall we say of the old year? It managed to establish for itself one record—but it was only that of being the wettest since "weather" had been deemed a sufficiently important factor in our lives to demand daily scientific notes. January was ushered in with a mild air of rejoicing, as 1902 had witnessed the close of the weary war in South Africa, and the restoration to health and coronation of our King, but unluckily as December closes there are again war clouds in the air and it seems as though at no very distant date we may again have our walls adorned with maps on which tiny moveable flags play an important part, and are moved every day. We all still hope for a peaceful solution of the trouble in the Far East but there seems a general impression that nothing short of force will eventually settle the trouble.

Prognostics.

At home also there is a spirit of political unrest such as I suppose has not been known for close on half a century. Mr. Chamberlain's adherents appear to be multiplying like the proverbial mushroom, but there are rumours that his health leaves much to be desired, and a certain Mr. Heald who at the present time is making something of a name for himself through forecasting events by means of "chromoscopy" or the science of colour—has discovered that unless this statesman is "more than careful" during the months of February and April the task he has set himself may be left unfinished. He also predicts that the "alien" question will be forced to the fore and one man will come out most prominently in the matter who at the present time is little known politically. Another great politician will also arise during the year who will eventually eclipse a Beaconsfield or a Gladstone. He is to be a member of the new Parliament. There is to be a General Election which will radically change the constitution of the House of Commons and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will not be a member of the Cabinet.

If Mr. Heald's forecast for every month of the year is to be relied upon, the General Election will probably take place in March, as that is to be politically one of the most eventful months of the year, but for April the spectrum of the Far East gives war, which is to continue till the end of October. There is to be an international marriage in June and a wonderful invention will appear during this month. July may witness a big strike and August a big financial smash. In October something astounding is to occur which seems to stop suddenly hostilities that are active, and an uncanny peace takes possession of the world generally. In November Britain's power and position in the world will be much strengthened by a striking event. December is to witness another great scientific discovery and the year is to terminate in a quiet and restful manner. One is glad to learn that the end of the year is to be peaceful as it appears that from March till November we shall be somewhat overfull of worry and excitement. I have heard a good deal of this new prophet lately from a private source and he certainly seems by some means to obtain a vast amount of advance information. He professes to work almost entirely on a system of colours. When a client consults him he arranges thirteen crosses, each one of a different colour, in a design on a table. He then takes a horse-shoe shaped magnet hands it to the inquirer after fortune, and bids him or her hold it for three minutes in their hand then stand at the end of the table and sweep over the crosses which are gradually attached to it. As each one flies up the seer places it in a row in front of him and after all the thirteen are in position he reads by them the book of fate—one colour stands for health, another for luck, another for warning, and all the information asked for is the Christian name, true age, and if possible date and hour of birth. These have to be written on a piece of paper and given to the professor for his private information. At the end of the interview he returns the paper with the assurance (to ladies) that its contents have already passed from his memory. It is all very curious, and as a profession most lucrative, till something more wonderful takes its place. Personally I never can bring myself to believe in any of these seers, but that a vast and increasing number of people do so is certain.

The Terrible Tragedy in Chicago.

The Christmas season, as it comes round, invariably seems to bring some horrible accident or tragedy in its train. We have had terrible railway accidents, disasters at sea, murders and suicides. This year it is in the shape of fire that the dread demon has come. Not on our shores fortunately but none the less terrible because Chicago is the scene of the horror. Everyone reading of the awful fire which caused the death of 600 people, mostly women and young children, in the Iroquois theatre of that city last Wednesday afternoon must have felt how easily it might have happened here. The very fact that the old Drury pantomime of "Blue Beard" was being performed at the time of the tragedy seems to bring it all, as it were, to our very doors; and when one considers that the Iroquois was a perfectly new theatre—only just one month open—with all the newest appliances for the extinguishing of fire, and with passages and staircases far wider than any we possess, one fairly trembles lest a like fate overtake us here. The whole trouble seems to have arisen from the fact that the fire-proof curtain did not act properly. It only descended half way which was probably worse than if it had remained up altogether, as it answered the purpose of a draw-plate and drew out flame and smoke to the already frenzied audience. How well one can picture the horror of it all! Here in England the fire-proof curtain has to be lowered once during each performance in presence of the audience, by order of the County Council, but I sometimes wonder if it would work as satisfactorily in an emergency as it usually does. It is officially stated that the New Gaiety Theatre could be completely cleared—even if quite full—in two minutes; one hopes it may never be necessary to prove this. I can only say that I still have a very vivid recollection of the dreadful crush on the night when I was there. It chanced to be very wet and the carriage arrangements certainly leave much to be desired.

"The Darling of the Gods."

Mr. Beerbohm Tree must certainly be written up a man born lucky. His judgment of the public taste is almost unerring, but that is not all; he nearly always manages to produce his pieces just exactly at the most auspicious moment. "The Darling of the Gods" is a case in point. When could it possibly have had a better chance than just at the present moment when all our interest is centered in Japan and its happenings. The story is one of Japan as it was seventy years ago, Japan from a Western man's standpoint, but deeply interesting all the same. It is a tale of love and bitter hatred and unfortunately the villain of the drama prospers exceedingly, whereas the lovers are only reunited after a lapse of one thousand years. Saigon, Prince of Tosan, has a daughter Yo-San, who he intends shall marry Tanda Tanji, nephew of Zakkuri, Minister of State (the wicked genius of the piece). The lady unfortunately has other ideas; during an expedition in the mountains with her father she has seen Prince Kara, an outlaw and leader of the Samurai. When Tanda Tanji presents himself as a suitor she declines to have anything to say to him, announcing to her astonished father that she will only marry for love. During the mountain expedition Prince Kara has been instrumental in saving the lives of the Prince and his daughter, and in accordance with Japanese etiquette he has to present himself at the Prince's palace

to receive public thanks. The Emperor desires the capture of Kara and his rebel band and has instructed Zakkuri, his Minister of State, to effect it. Zakkuri hears that Kara is coming to the palace of the Prince of Tosan and thinks the opportunity a good one; he therefore surrounds the palace with his men hoping thereby to effect his end. At the appointed time, however, the rebel Prince appears; he has, however, been wounded, and at the end of the interview, when he is left alone prior to departure, he faints. Yo-San finds him and recognising in him her hero of the mountains has him carried to her shoji, where she nurses him for forty days, during which time they mutually fall deeply in love with each other. Just when he is on the point of leaving, Zakkuri finds him and takes him prisoner, and from this moment comedy turns to deepest tragedy. Saigon disowns Yo-San and turns her out of the palace. She follows her lover to Zakkuri's house, hoping to save him, and there sees him under torture. Finding that the girl knows the hiding-place of the Samurai, the wicked Minister offers her Kara's life if she will divulge the secret; at first she resists, but just as the final blow is about to be struck she gives up the paper and sees her lover go free. He cannot understand why his life has been spared, but a little later on Yo-San appears at the Ruined Shrine where the ten are assembled. Kara asks her for the paper he gave her and she has to confess that Zakkuri has it; then they know their end is at hand, but before they die, Banza, the priest, curses Yo-San and tells her that even in heaven she will never see Kara again. She is condemned to roam through purgatory for a thousand years, but just before he dies Kara promises to wait for her in the first celestial heaven, and there ultimately they are seen re-united. It is mostly sad but very interesting, and the scenery of course is superb; more especially the old sword room in Zakkuri's palace and the final tableau of the clouds, where on a tipped peak Kara is seen waiting till Yo-San finally appears. Mr. Tree's Zakkuri was a fine performance, so likewise was the Kara of Mr. Basil Gill. Miss Lena Ashwell was Yo-San, and in the last part where high emotional acting was required she was very fine; in fact, I doubt if any one could have been better; as the light-hearted girl of the opening scenes she was hardly so effective, but the dual rôle must have presented enormous difficulties to any but a great actress.

J. K.

Meeting.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Wednesday, the 3rd of February, 1904, there were present: Messrs. W. G. Bayne (Chairman), A. W. Burkill, H. De Gray, C. Montague Edde, D. Landale, A. M. Marshall, O. Meuser, C. W. Wrightson, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Electricity Department.—The Council considers the question of the effect of the Ratepayers' recent resolution in regard to sale of fittings upon the general business of the Department. The Electrical Engineer submits a statement of the stock

actually in hand showing that the value of fittings is approximately Tls. 12,000, exclusive of fans and wire. Of fans there are 300 of all sorts under order and about 150 second-hand machines belonging to the Council. After the fullest consideration of the entire question the following decisions are recorded:—

1st.—That in case of all applications for installation received after this date and until the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers the Council undertake to do the wiring of buildings but not to sell any fittings.

2nd.—That at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers a Resolution be submitted asking authority to sell by tender all the Council's existing stock of fittings including fans and at the same time that the Council's intention be notified of continuing the business of wiring. It is considered that such a Resolution is likely to call forth an expression of opinion in regard to the advisability of continuing this work and that in the absence of an expression of opinion to the contrary it appears to the members advisable, in the interests of this municipal undertaking and of the community's convenience, that the work of installation should be continued, inasmuch as thereby the consumption of light is likely to be increased and the product ultimately cheapened.

3rd.—That the provision of fittings for Municipal buildings be continued by the Council and a stock sufficient for that purpose retained.

Avenue Road.—The following letters refer to the scheduled strip of B. C. lot 2631, compensation for which has been refused by the Council; the case is therefore one for consideration by the Land Commission.

Shanghai, 14th September, 1903.

SIR,—In reply to the Municipal Council's Engineer's letters of the 10th of June and 26th of August, we have now received instructions to reply that our client is willing to surrender the 9 fun 2 li of this Lot at the rate of Tls. 2,000 per mow.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

STOKES & PLATT.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 8th October, 1903.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo, in which you claim compensation for the portion of B.C. lot 2631 required for the Avenue Road at the rate of Tls. 2,000 per mow.

In reply thereto I am to point out that the Council made application to the registered owners of this lot in April 1902, when the property was assessed for taxation at the rate of Tls. 800 per mow, but that no reply was made to the Engineer's letter on that or subsequent occasions.

Since that date the Avenue Road has been laid out, and the land therefor acquired, with the exception of the piece under discussion, which, by an oversight, was shown in the official plans for this year as already embodied in the road.

The present market value of this, and neighbouring properties is evidence of the fact that the road has proved of great benefit to landowners on its line, in fact it may be asserted that, had it not been for the construction of the Avenue and Burkill Roads, the rateable value of west Sinza would now be 50 per cent lower than it is.

Turning to the lot which you represent the Council observes that it is well-shaped for building purposes, and that it has 400 feet of road frontage for an area of 5 mow.

Finally, I am directed to draw your attention to the Council's recent published minutes on the subject of new roads and extensions of roads, wherein is set forth the determination to insist upon landowners' co-operation in the carrying through of public works of this character; and I am to say that the members consider the present instance is one where the owner should reasonably and properly surrender to the public the scheduled strip of his lot without compensation.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

Messrs. STOKES & PLATT,
Shanghai.

Copy of letter forwarded by Messrs.

Stokes and Platt.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1904.

DEAR SIRS,—In reply to your favour of the 5th instant re the above subject, I am directed by H.E. Sheng Kung-pao to inform you that he cannot see his way to surrender the scheduled piece of land without compensation for the following reasons:—

1st. The lot is owned by a charitable institution called the Fwong Jen Tong; and if a portion of it is surrendered to the public without receiving any compensation in return, such a step can hardly meet with the approval of the subscribers of the above institution.

2nd. It is proposed to erect a Chinese hospital and an institution building on the lot in question, so that the prospective appreciation in value of the land through the opening of the road would not affect the institution to any appreciable extent.

His Excellency, therefore, adheres to his original demand of compensation at the rate of Tls. 2,000 per mow, which is the lowest value he can accept on behalf of the supporters of the above institution.

Yours faithfully,

WON KOK-SHAN,

Secretary.

Messrs. STOKES & PLATT.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 28th January, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the communication from H.E. Sheng Kung-pao, dated the 18th instant, a copy of which you have been good enough to furnish me with, I am directed to inform you that the Council is unable to recognise the equity of the claim of Tls. 2,000 per mow for the scheduled strip of B.C. lot 2361 required for the extension of the Avenue Road. Under the circumstances therefore the question of compensation payable will be considered by the Land Commissioners at their next meeting, notice of the date of which I shall convey to you in due course.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

Messrs. STOKES & PLATT.

Shanghai.

Annual Meeting.—The date for the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers is fixed for Tuesday, the 15th March, subject to confirmation by the Consular Body.

The Chairman suggests that with a view to facilitating and expediting the business of the meeting, the usual summaries of the Report and Budget be prepared and printed in the local Press and that, instead of being spoken by the Chairman at the meeting itself, the documents be taken as read, leaving it to the meeting to discuss any questions that may arise in regard to these published statements. The Council considers that this measure is one of general expediency, saving time while affording better opportunity for criticism of the Council's action and proposals, and the arrangement is therefore sanctioned experimentally.

Volunteers, Staff Appointments.—The Major Commanding recommends, and the Council approves, the following staff appointments:—Captain Wedemeyer to be Major and Staff Officer to the Corps.

Mr. G. F. Collier to be Adjutant to the Infantry Battalion with the rank of Lieutenant.

Dr. Gerald Hanwell to be Second Lieutenant on the Medical Staff.

New Recreation Ground, Hongkew.—The Council decides to accept an offer made by the Trustees of the Recreation Fund to donate a sum of Tls. 2,500 for preliminary improvement of this ground, on condition that the Council provide a similar amount out of the public funds.

Fire Brigade.—The following is a list of the Company Officers of the Brigade at date:—

Mih-Ho-Loong Company.

G. S. V. Bidwell, Foreman.
A. E. Stewart, 1st Assistant.
N. B. Ramsay, 2nd "
J. Wilson, Secretary.

Hongkew Company.

A. U. Belyea, Foreman.
R. J. Broad, 1st Assistant.
A. A. Sykes, 2nd "
W. Nagel, Secretary.

Deluge Company.

K. W. Campbell, Foreman.
(Vacant.) 1st Assistant.
J. W. Cameron, 2nd "
H. B. Emerson, Secretary.

Torrent Company.

J. Em. Lemiere, Foreman.
P. Kramer, 1st Assistant.
A. Colomb, 2nd "
R. Kahn, Secretary.

Victoria Company.

R. I. Fearon, Foreman.
K. J. McEuen, 1st Assistant
C. J. Scott, 2nd "
J. C. Bosustow, Secretary.

The meeting then adjourns.

The following are forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Police during the week ending 29th January, 1904.

Offences.	No. of Apprehensions.
Assault	8
Breach of Municipal regulations	81
Burglary	2
Breach of garbage regulations	23
Cruelty to Animals	1
Committing nuisance	295
Extortion, Bribery, etc.	5
Furious riding and/or driving	2
Gambling	12
Ill-treating Women and/or Children	2
Larceny from dwellings, etc.	47
Obstruction	10
Receiving stolen property	3
Miscellaneous cases	9
Ricsha licenses suspended	104
" " confiscated	850

Wheelbarrow licenses suspended.....	30
Hand cart " "	2
Beggars, hawkers and raggickers.....	615
Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police	2,191
Chinese dead bodies found in streets ..	12
Stray dogs captured	23

A. M. BOISRAGON, CAPT.,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR JANUARY.

During January the number of deaths among the non-Chinese resident population was twelve: in addition there were five deaths registered among non-residents.

Among the Chinese population the total number of deaths during the month was 599.

Typhoid fever is becoming less prevalent; but eight cases being notified against twenty-five last month. There were three deaths from this disease among residents.

Thirteen new laundries have received Municipal license.

The proprietor of the Sing Kee dairy was prosecuted and fined at the Mixed Court for adulteration of milk. The dairy cattle have been systematically injected with glycerinated cattle-plague gall as a preventive measure against cattle-plague. 286 cattle have received these injections and the number of cases of cattle plague has been less. A supply of antitoxic serum is also being prepared in the Laboratory.

Here follow tables of Vital Statistics, Infectious Disease and Outdoor Sanitary Work; Work done in the Municipal Laboratory. Vaccine Station, Victoria Nursing Home and Slaughter-house; and lists of Laundries, Dairies and Dealers in Perishable Food-stuffs licensed for the protection of the Public Health.

A. STANLEY,
Health Officer.

Deaths Registered.

	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
Small-pox	1	74
Typhoid Fever	3	...
Cholera	0	0
Diphtheria	1	13
Tuberculosis	1	193
Total from all causes ...	12	599

Infectious Diseases Notified among non-Chinese.

Small-pox	4
Cholera	0
Typhoid Fever	3
Diphtheria	3
Scarlet Fever	0
Tuberculosis	1

Isolation Hospital.

Admitted to Hospital	59
Discharged	41
Died	0
Remaining last day of month	34
Out-Patients	240
Vaccinations	45

Vaccine Station.

Tubes of Aseptic Glycerinated Vaccine, prepared in the laboratory by inoculation of calves, issued during the month, 1,285.

Municipal Laboratory and Pasteur Institute

Bacteriological Examinations	44
Cases undergoing Anti-rabic Treatment ..	2
Chemical Analysis	16
Diphtheria Antitoxin issued 88,000 units.	

Analysis of Water supplied by Shanghai

Waterworks Company.

Sample collected at Municipal Laboratory.	
Date of Analysis—27th-31st January.	
Physical Characters—Colour, pale yellow, green, slight opacity.	
Reaction—Neutral.	

	Parts per 100,000
Total solid matters in Solution.....	12.8
(a) Volatile	4.8
(b) Fixed	8.0
Appearance on Ignition—Slight charring.	
Total Hardness	8
(a) Temporary	4
(b) Permanent.....	4
Chlorine.....	1.6
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.101
Free Ammonia	0.002
Albuminoid Ammonia.....	0.025
Poisonous Metals.....	Nil.
Nitrites	Nil.
Phosphates	Trace
Sulphates	Trace

Bacteriological Examination.—There were 170 micro-organisms to the cubic centimetre. The proportion of those liquefying gelatine to those non-liquefying was as 1:7. No organisms pathogenic for man were found.

Report on Analysis.—A sample of water showing a good degree of chemical and bacteriological purity.

Sanitary Work.

Complaints of insanitary conditions received from the Public	22
Complaints of insanitary conditions received from Officers of the Health Department	50
Written intimations issued for sanitary amendments	5
Notices of intention to proceed served ..	0
Summonses	0
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease ..	13
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected by steam	586
Rooms whitewashed	219
Defective drainage amended	21
Insanitary latrines and urinals rendered healthy	5
Insanitary ditches, ponds and creeks rendered healthy	10
Night-soil pits and kongs abolished	8
Exposed coffined corpses removed and buried	63
Smoke nuisances suppressed	1
Offensive trade processes amended	0
Other unhealthy conditions amended.....	1

Licensed Laundries.

Laundry.	Situation.
Shanghai Washing Co....	Carter Road.
Yung Sing Washing Co....	Chungking Road.
Shz Sing Washing Co....	Weihaiwei Road.
Yung Sung Washing Co....	" "
Yung Sun	Yates Road.
ee Sung Shing	North Honan Road.
Van Woo	" "
Quin Yuen	" "
Yng Yat Kee	" "
Yak Kee	" "
Ying Zung Kee	" "
Woo Chun Mo	" "
Wong Zung Tsong	Haining Road.
International Laundries..	Range Road.
Yah Sing	Woosung Road.
Chin Kee	" "
Laou Gin Kee	Chap-poo Road.
Chung King Kee	" "
Lee Sung Ling	Mille Road.
Yau Yi Kee	North Szechuen Road.
Jim	Sewa d Ko. d.
Wo Yue	" "
Yu Shing	" "
D. Tsung Foo	" "
Mer Shin	" "
Ah Leon	" "
George	" "
Jim	Sing-kei-pang Road
Sze Sung Kee	Tongshan Road.
Charlie	" "
Ah Fong	" "
Ah Kee	" "
Yung Wo	" "
Ah Wire	Dent Road.
Ah Kiang	" "
Old Ah Foo	" "

SUMMARY OF REVENUE FOR JANUARY.

Description.	Estimate.	1904.		1903.		1902.	
		Number	Amount.	Number	Amount.	Number	Amount.
	Tls.		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.
Land Tax.....	296,500		...		136.02		6 24
General Municipal Rate							
Foreign	208,000		538.08		224.88		163.75
Native	375,000		44,605.43		40,747.82		43,691.20
Wharfage Dues	160,000		...		...		...
License Fees							
Foreign Hotel and Tavern	3,600	18	798.97	18	833.09	16	646.52
Billiard or Bowling Saloon	325	19	105.52	14	73.14	14	81.49
Cargo Boat	5,800	965	529.22	906	528.81	861	471.91
Ferry or Passenger Boat	700	41	59.61	44	64.24	36	51.10
Cart	12,000	836	1,159.65	533	794.14	975	1,564.89
Dog	625	104	75.09	90	66.24	146	106.43
Foreign Liquor Seller	8,000	83	2,444.08	77	2,275.04	32	842.64
Livery Stable	26,500	P. 744 } C. 592 }	2,292.66	P. 748 } C. 556 }	2,089.66	P. 523 } C. 441 }	1,677.74
Motor Car	100	9	39.34	1	4.41		...
Private owned Pony and Carriage	10,700	P. 937 } C. 754 }	2,352.73	P. 983 } C. 770 }	2,421.92	P. 765 } C. 618 }	1,913.10
Private owned Ricscha	24,500	4,004	5,774.77	3,830	5,587.44	3,160	4,625.73
Restaurant	3,500	45	997.47	43	949.59	38	594.51
Steam Launch	1,700	96	282.62	95	272.16	93	270.88
Foreign Theatre	500	7	136.21	4	55.05	4	29.14
Native Theatre	1,800	19	153.66	18	147.77	18	159.58
Native Boat	3,200	1,218	321.41	1,220	313.73	1,347	327.99
Public Ricscha	71,000	6,162	6,808.80	5,096	5,637.42	5,200	5,725.20
Native Lodging-house	3,800	293	1,006.46	156	702.30	290	1,069.32
Opium-shop	3,200	97	239.76	86	230.68	94	181.77
Opium-house	54,800	1,462	4,758.80	1,454	4,463.02	1,373	4,050.61
Native Pawn-shop	13,500	193	3,399.87	153	2,697.10	128	2,243.48
Sampan	1,400	216	157.17	183	134.80	223	166.47
Native Tea-shop	5,100	428	420.27	425	428.83	434	419.14
Wheel-barrow	40,000	7,255	3,847.94	6,511	3,397.50	6,601	3,337.58
Native Wine-shop	5,800	578	1,457.02	568	1,464.60	553	1,386.90
Market	21,000	1,362	1,559.61	1,351	1,502.29	1,284	1,444.13
Miscellaneous	100	2	2.31	...	...	...	...
Slaughter House Fees	13,500	44	1,214.29	42	1,119.38	39	1,235.35
Isolation Hospital Fees	2,000	100	356.66	49	165.07	49	172.04
Police rate beyond limits	400	36	190.47	3	44.40	4	50.58
Total Tls.	1,378,650		88,085.95		79,592.54		78,647.41

A. JOHNSFORD,
Overseer of Taxes.

Licensed Dairies.		Licensed Butchers, Poultry, Game, and Vegetable Dealers.		Slaughter-House and Cattle-Shed Returns.					
Dairyman.	Situation.	Butchers.	Situation.	Slaughtered.	Rejected at Slaughter-house.	Passed for Slaughter from Cattle-sheds.	Passed for Export from Cattle-sheds.	Rejected at Cattle-sheds.	
A. W. Shaw	The Farm.	Yeh Tai	Maloo Market.	Oxen	1,369	32	1,369	0	0
F. G. Keeling	St. George's Farm.	Tsin Tai	" "	Sheep	2,074	6	2,074	88	0
Mrs. Robinson	Swiss Farm.	Hong Kee	" "	Calves	312	3	312	5	0
J. B. Cameron	Hongkew Dairy.	Hop Fong	" "	Pigs	289	0	0	0	0
Mrs. Flood	Farfield Dairy.	Kong Kee	" "						
Mrs. Grandon	Yangtze-poo Farm.	L. Hopkins	Ningpo Road.						
T. J. Rowland	Range Road.	Yue Shing	Tiendong Road.						
D. W. Crawford	Siccawei Road.	Tsin Tsiaung	" "						
Hung Yei	Bubbling Well Road.	Yuen Cheong	" "						
Sing Kee	" "	Chang Kee	Seward Road.						
Yuen Sung	" "	Yhung Kee	Market Road.						
Yah Kee	Sinza Road.	Maw Woo	" "						
Yat Hing	" "	General Supply Co.	Broadway.						
Kenng Kee	" "	W. Fütterer	" "						
Lun Kee	" "	Fook Leong	Woosung Road.						
Ha Chih	" "	Vegetable & Game Dealers.		Victoria Nursing Home.					
Tze Butler	Burkill Road.	Situation.		Cases Admitted into the Home	12				
Yah Long Shing	Avenue Road.	Teh Ka Kung	Maloo Market.	Discharged	17				
Tai Woo	French Creek.	Yung Maw	" "	Died	1				
Dong Hing	Li Hongkew.	Shun Maw	" "	Remaining last day of month	9				
Mo Hung Sing	Yangtze-poo Road.	Tzun Maw	" "	Nursed outside the Home	5				
Shanghai Dairy	Haining Road.	Yah Yuen	" "	Daily visits	16				
Yong Shu Fong	Thorburn Road.	Nie Mau	" "	Nursing pre-engagements	2				
Yangtze-poo Dairy	Woosung Road.	Tai Mau	" "						
Yat Sing	Markham Road.	Yeh Fong	" "						
Yuen Shing		Shing Chang	" "						
		Han Mau	Tiendong Road.						
		Quine Kee	" "						
		Cheng Kee	Market Road.						

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s 6d. Beware of worthless imitations.

Reports.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the seventy-seventh report of the court of directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of Shareholders to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 20th February at noon.

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 1903.

The net profits for that period, including \$1,435,683.17, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$3,771,886.08.

The directors recommend the transfer of \$500,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at \$6,500,000.

After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation \$3,256,886.08, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and ten shillings per share, which at 4/6 will absorb \$583,833.33, and a bonus of ten shillings sterling per share, which at 4/6 will absorb \$177,777.78.

The difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend and bonus are declared, and 1/8s, the rate of the day, amounts to \$1,128,408.89.

The balance, \$1,417,366.08, to be carried to new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. A. J. Raymond has been elected chairman for the year 1904 and Mr. H. E. Tomkins Deputy Chairman.

The Honourable R. Shewan having resigned his seat on leaving the Colony, Mr. C. A. Tomes has been invited to fill the vacancy; the appointment requires confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. E. Goetz and the Honourable C. W. Dickson retire in rotation, but being eligible for re-election offer themselves accordingly.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. A. G. Wood, the latter acting for the Honourable C. S. Sharp, who is absent from the Colony.

The Honourable C. S. Sharp, who is shortly returning to the Colony, and Mr. W. Hutton Potts offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts are as follows:—

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

31st December, 1903.

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up capital.....	10,000,000.00
Sterling reserve fund	10,000,000.00
Silver reserve fund	6,000,000.00
Marine Insurance account...	250,000.00

Notes in circulation:—

Authorised issue against securities deposited with the crown agents for the colonies... \$10,000,000.00

Additional issue authorised by Hongkong Ordinance No. 19 of

1900, against coin lodged with the Hongkong Government 6,259,244.00

—16,259,244.00

Current accounts:—

Silver\$74,787,644.85
Gold ...£1,945,897.5s.3d.
—22,331,487.89

97,119,132.74

Fixed deposits

Silver\$46,121,565.85
Gold ...£4,991,925.5s.7d.
—57,387,016.14

103,508,581.99

Bills payable (including drafts on London bankers call loans and short sight drawings on London office against bills receivable and bullion shipments)...

20,882,914.55

Profit and loss account

3,771,886.08

Liability on bills of exchange rediscounted, £6,619,859. 7s. 4d., of which up to this date £4,323,093 have run off.

\$267,791,759.36

ASSETS.

Cash\$38,366,269.91

Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government against note circulation in excess of \$10,000,000

8,500,000.00

Bullion in hand and in transit

7,824,187.16

Indian Government rupee paper

1,917,919.12

Consols, colonial and other securities

8,784,467.89

Sterling reserve fund investments, viz.:—

£570,000 2½ per cent. Consols at 85 £484,500

(of which £250,000 lodged with the Bank of England as a Special London reserve.)

£255,000 2½ per cent. National War Loan at 90

229,500

£325,000 other sterling securities written down to.....

286,000

£1,000,000 10,000,000.00

Bills discounted, loans and credits

89,900,177.72

Bills receivable.....

101,142,859.03

Bank premises

1,355,878.53

\$267,791,759.36

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

31st December, 1903.

Dr. \$

To amounts written off:—

Remuneration to Directors. 15,000.00

To dividend account:—

£1 10s. per share on 80,000 shares

—£120,000 at 4s. \$

6d. 533,333.33

Bonus of 10s. per share on 80,000 shares—£40,000

at 4s. 6d. 177,777.78 711,111.11

To dividend adjustment account:—

Difference in exchange between 4s. 6d., the rate at which the dividend and bonus are declared, and 1s. 8½d. the rate of the day.....1,128,408.89

To transfer to silver reserve fund

500,000.00

To balance forward to next half-year

1,417,366.08

\$3,771,886.08

Cr. \$

By balance of undivided profits, 30th June, 1903 1,435,683.17

By amount of net profits for the six months ending 31st Dec., 1903, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all expenses and interest paid and due... 2,336,202.91

3,771,886.08

\$3,771,886.08

STERLING RESERVE FUND.

To balance\$10,000,000.00

By balance 30th June 1903 10,000,000.00

(invested in sterling securities)

SILVER RESERVE FUND.

To balance\$6,500,000.00

\$6,500,000.00

By balance 30th June, 1903 6,400,000.00

transfer from profit and loss account

500,000.00

\$6,500,000.00

A. J. RAYMOND,
H. E. TOMKINS,
E. GOETZ. } Directors.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,
C. W. MAX, Acting Chief Accountant.
We have compared the above Statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1904.

W. HUTTON POTTS, } Auditors.

A. G. WOOD, }

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1904.

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LD.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS,

for presentation at the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders, to be held on Tuesday, the 23rd February, 1904, at 4.30 o'clock p.m.

The Directors have now the pleasure to submit their Fifteenth Annual Report, with a Statement of the Company's Accounts for the year 1903, and they feel sure it will meet with the shareholders' approval.

The Working Account for the year shows an amount at credit of Tls. 362,189.28 as compared with Tls. 250,913.45 for 1902, thus showing a steady increase in the earning power of the Company.

The amount standing at credit of Profit and Loss account, after deducting the interim dividend of 6 per cent paid in July,

is Tls. 605,556.07, and the Directors recommend that this sum be appropriated as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of 6 per cent on the Capital (making 12 per cent for the year).....	156,000.00
To pay a bonus of Tls. 2 per share	104,000.00
To transfer to Reserve Fund (including Tls. 32,447.44 interest on undeveloped Estates)	157,921.41
To transfer to Reserve Fund for equalisation of dividends	150,000.00
To carry forward to New Account	37,634.66

There is a further sum of Tls. 391,234.51 standing at credit of Share Premium Account, which it is proposed to transfer to Reserve Fund Account bringing the amount at credit of this account up to Tls. 800,000.

Wills's Estate No. 1.—The Astor House Hotel was sold on the first of July last to the Astor House Hotel Company, Limited, and the profit on this transaction appars to the credit of Profit and Loss Account.

Chwong Hong Estate No. 2.—The buildings alluded to in last year's Report are completed and the greater portion have been let at remunerative rentals.

Jinkee Estate No. 6.—The front portion of this Estate has been sold at a price which will show the Company a handsome profit, but payment will not be made until 30th June, 1904.

Hongkew Creek Estate No. 8.—It is proposed to begin building to a small extent after the Chinese New Year.

The other Estates do not call for any special remark.

Directors.—Mr. Hogg left for home in July last and was granted leave of absence. Mr. Wrightson retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. Wingrove retires, but offers to serve again if re-elected.

C. J. DUDGEON,
Chairman.

WORKING ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st December, 1903.

Dr.	Tls.
To Charges Account.....	1,799.20
" Salaries Account.....	13,100.00
" Rental Account	1,200.00
" Comproadore and Staff	2,500.00
" Legal Expenses Account	577.50
" Agency Management	6,000.00
" Trustees' Fees	1,000.00
" Directors' Fees.....	5,000.00
" Auditor's Fees.....	300.00
" Balance transferred to Profit and Loss Account	362,189.28
Tls....	393,665.98

Cr.	Tls.
By Gross Rentals	401,099.85
Less Fire Insurance, Water, Repairs, &c.	58,044.72
" Commission Account	537.45
" Transfer Fees	214.30
" Interest Account	49,859.10
Tls. ...	393,665.98

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Tls.
1903.	
Feb. 20 To transfer to reserve fund account	20,202.79
" 20 " Final dividend for 1902 6 per cent ...	117,000.00
July 21 " Interim dividend for 1903 6%	156,000.00
Dec. 31 " Balance.....	605,556.07
Tls. 898,758.86	

Cr.	Tls.
1902.	
Dec. 31 By Balance	146,569.58
1903.	
Dec. 31 By profit on sale of portion of Wills's estate 390,000.00	
" 31 " Balance of working account.....	362,189.28
Tls. 898,758.86	

RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Tls.
1903.	
Dec. 31 To Balance	250,844.08
Tls....	250,844.08

Cr.	Tls.
1902.	
Dec. 31 By Balance	230,641.29
1903.	
Feb. 2) " Profit and Loss Account	20,202.79
Tls....	250,844.08

RESERVE FUND SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Tls.
31st December, 1903.	
To Balance	17,144.76
Tls. 17,144.76	

Cr.	Tls.
31st December, 1902.	
By Balance	17,144.76
Tls. 17,144.76	

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

Dr.	Tls.
Estate No. 1.....	570,955.26
do. " 2.....	1,187,187.31
do. " 4.....	263,643.74
do. " 5.....	168,708.35
do. " 6.....	837,672.92
do. " 8.....	178,371.59
do. " 9.....	31,369.66
do. " 10.....	119,508.35
do. " 11.....	30,869.07
do. " 12.....	196,581.40
do. " 13.....	176,155.95
do. " 14.....	47,064.61
do. " 15.....	230,353.40
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd., Debentures	232,812.59
Cash due by Agents.....	2,492.39
Sundry Debtors	44,548.34
Sundry Mortgage Loans.....	1,820,986.59
Tls. 6,139,231.55	

LIABILITIES.

Cr.	Tls.
Capital Account	2,600,000.00
Share Premium Account	391,234.51
Debentures Bearing Interest 6 per cent	1,400,000.00
Debentures Bearing Interest 5½ per cent	250,000.00
Debentures Bearing Interest 5 per cent	350,000.00
Profit and Loss Account	605,556.07
Unclaimed Dividends	226.14
Sundry Creditors	274,225.99
Reserve Fund Account	250,844.08
" Special Account	17,144.76
Tls. 6,139,231.55	

C. J. DUDGEON, } Directors.
JAMES M. YOUNG, }

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing accounts with the General Ledger, and have found them in conformity therewith. I have also examined the Securities of the Company, and have compared the payments in the Cash Books

for the year ending 31st December, 1903, with the Bankers' Book and Vouchers, and have found all in order.

GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Auditor.

Shanghai, 8th February, 1903.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

Some of the Shareholders having expressed a wish to have a description of the Company's properties, the Directors have decided to publish the following short statement respecting the different Estates, and trust that the information therein afforded will be sufficient to enable any shareholder to trace the properties on the Municipal plans.

Wills's Estate No. 1.—Is situated on the North bank of the Soochow Creek and comprises cadastral lots Nos. 819, 816, 817, 818, 1003, 1004, 1015, 1017, 1018, and 1063 Northern district.

Chwong Hong Estate No. 2.—Is situated in the vicinity of the Hongkew Park and Public School and comprises cadastral lots Nos. 672, 676, 678, 682, 684, 892, 893, 897, 914 Northern district.

Little's Estate No. 4.—Is situated on the north side of Kiukiang Road, between Szechuen and Kiangse Roads and comprises cadastral lot No. 86 Central district.

Hanbury Road Estate No. 5.—Is situated in the Hanbury Road and comprises cadastral lots Nos. 185, 187, 192, 199, 203, 206, 200, 725, 241, and 245 Eastern district.

Jinkee Estate No. 6.—Is situated in the Jink-e, Yuenmingyuen and Peking Roads and comprises cadastral lots Nos. 20, 22, 25, 27 Central district.

Hongkew Creek Estate No. 8.—Is situated at the North-west corner of the Eastern district and comprises cadastral lots Nos. 461, 462, 464, 485, 486, 487, 488, 495, 496, and 499 Eastern district.

Estate No. 9.—Comprises cadastral lot No. 858 Eastern district.

Broadway Estate No. 10.—Is situated on Broadway between Kungping and Mu'head Roads and comprises cadastral lot No. 1060 Eastern district.

Yangtsepoo Estate No. 11.—Is situated in the Yangtsepoo Road at corner of Macgregor Road and comprises cadastral lot No. 2640 Eastern district.

Kiangse Road Estate No. 12.—Is situated at the corner of the Kiangse and Ningpo Roads and comprises cadastral lot No. 81 Central district.

Paoshan Estate No. 13.—Is situated on the road to the Rifle Range and is outside the boundaries of the Settlements.

Yangtsepoo Estate No. 14.—Is between the Yangtsepoo Road and the river, and comprises cadastral lot No. 6054 Eastern district.

Shantung Road Estate No. 15.—Is situated at the corner of Shantung and Foochow Roads and comprises cadastral lot No. 429 Eastern district.

Note.—All the lot numbers given above are taken from the Municipal Plans of 1903.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1903.

1.—A series of weekly lectures has been delivered by the Rev. Gilbert Reid during the Spring and Fall. The subject of the series last Spring was:—A comparison of the governmental systems of the different nations of the world. The general subject of the series for the past Autumn has been the treaties that

various foreign governments have made with China. These lectures, which have been given every Thursday evening in the main hall of the Polytechnic building, have been attended by large numbers of men who have shown a deep interest in the subjects discussed. Often the crowd has been so great that there was scarcely standing room left for those who came a little late. Much useful information has thus been disseminated and the thanks of the Committee of the Polytechnic are due to Dr. Reid for his valuable work along this line.

2.—Dr. Reid has also had charge of a school in the Polytechnic during the year. He has, of course, had entire control of the school, receiving the fees for tuition, board, etc., and paying the salaries of the teachers and all other expenses. The attendance during the Fall term has been some 45 pupils, which is a very good showing indeed.

3.—The subjects for prize essays have been given out monthly as heretofore. These subjects have ranged along two general lines, viz., literary and mathematical. The literary subjects have been based partly on Chinese history and literature and partly on current topics, such as education, the progress of science, Western civilisation, etc., etc. The mathematical subjects have embraced mathematical physics, surveying, astronomical calculations, analytical geometry, and differential calculus. The responses to these subjects have been generally quite extensive, the number of essays reaching from 30 or 40 to 180 for the month. Prizes amounting to 30 or 40 dollars a month have been given for from 20 to 30 of the best essays and solutions of mathematical problems.

4.—We are glad to report that we have received valuable assistance in the prize essay department from the Taotais of Shanghai, Ningpo, and Tientsin, and Viceroy Wei Kuang-tao of Nanking. His Excellency Yuan, Taotai of Shanghai, set the following subjects for the Spring term:—"In all the multitudinous changes and variations in the methods of governing the country, what methods are of the first importance and what may be generally adopted with the least liability to produce abuses?" His second subject was on the question of Extraterritoriality, a free rendering of it reads: "How can we so change our criminal laws as to maintain our right to govern foreigners resident in China?" One of the subjects set by the Ningpo Taotai reads as follows: "In the relations of China with foreign countries the advantages are said to be equal on both sides; how is it then that Chinese merchants going to foreign countries are constantly restricted and interfered with in many ways? How can we best set forth the Treaty Rights and the International Law on the subject so as to protect the merchants and assert our own authority?" His Excellency Viceroy Wei of Nanking gave as the subject for the Fall term: "Give the best methods of establishing primary schools throughout the whole country for the purpose of producing men of ability." One of the subjects set by his Excellency Tang, the Taotai of Tientsin, was: "A comparison between the Chinese and Western methods of education, their similarities and differences. Wherein is the one superior or inferior to the other?" The Shanghai Taotai gave \$97 in prizes; the Ningpo Taotai gave \$78; Viceroy Wei gave \$168 and the Tientsin Taotai \$194.

5.—A number of the best essays sent in last year were collected together and published early in the present year by a Chinese book shop under our direction. A part of this edition was given to us as royalty and these copies have been given out from time to time as prizes for essays.

6.—In accordance with the action of the Committee, the charges for ground rent for the Polytechnic property have been increased and the collections have been made on the basis of the increase during the past year. The financial statement for the year ending 30th June, 1903 was sent to Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper, Honorary Treasurer.

A. P. PARKER,
Hon. Director.

Amusements.

SPORT.

Football.

SKOTTOWE CHALLENGE CUP.

S.R.C. v. ENGINEERS.

The match between the above teams was played on Saturday afternoon before a large crowd of spectators. The game was to many a disappointment. Brilliant play was scarce on both sides. The S.R.C. defence was very weak and their forwards though fast and tricky did not play with sufficient combination to do any good. After a few minutes' play the Engineers got a corner and when the ball was centred from the corner kick Douglas managed to put it into the net, thus scoring a goal for the Engineers. Throughout the remainder of the first half the ball was mostly in S.R.C. territory. Foul throws and off sides occasionally gave the R.C. a chance of taking the ball up the field, but the Engineer backs were invincible and the opposing forwards never got within shooting distance of the goal. When the whistle went for half-time no further score had been made.

When play was resumed the R.C. had the wind in their favour and there seemed every chance of their equalising with their opponents. Such hopes were however disappointed. During the second half neither team scored and although the R.C. made desperate efforts they were all without avail. Time, therefore saw the Engineers winners by one goal to nil.

The S.R.C. forwards were undoubtedly better than the van of their opponents and that they did not score was due to the magnificent play of Brandt and Anderton at full back. Of the R.C. defence Ross-Young was the best man; time and again when the ball was in dangerous proximity to his goal he sent it soaring up the field. Turnbull, as usual, kept goal magnificently for his side.

A S.F.C. scratch game was played between two S.F.C. elevens on the ground close to the grand stand, the White team winning by two to nil.

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.

HUNT HANDICAP.

The Hunt Handicap was run over a selected course on Saturday afternoon. Over fifty riders started. After a stiff and fast run over about 7 miles the riders came by the flags in the following order:—

- 1—Mr. C. R. Burkill on Chinimy.
- 2— " W. Wood " Chicane.
- 3— " H. E. Morris " Vineberry.
- 4— " Coutts " Jock Scott.
- 5— " Sharpin " Verbera.
- 6— " Middleton " Asset.
- 7— " Heard " Seidlitz.
- 8— " F. Fearon " The Shrimp.

Golf.

The following is the result of the Mixed Foursomes played off last week-end:—

Mrs. Pemberton and Dr.		
Ward Hall	104	8 96
Mrs. F. Barff and C. Selby		
Moore	107	8 99
Miss Buyers and V. H.		
Lanning	103	scratch 103
Miss Mann and J. Gra-		
ham	115	12 103
Mr. and Mrs. Mackay ..	118	15 103
Miss A. Macleod and H.		
G. Gardner	118	12 106
Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Cum-		
ming	117	10 107
Mrs. Jackson and C. M.		
Bain	123	10 113
Mrs. Boisragon and H.		
E. Campbell	126	11 115
Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong	123	5 118
Mrs. Ellinger and E. R.		
Morris	124	scratch 124
8 cards not returned.		

THE A CO., MIH-HO- LOONGS, S.V.C., BALL.

An old saw says that all roads lead to Rome, but on Monday night it might truly have been said that all Shanghai roads led Country Club-wards. From 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. there was a constant stream of vehicles bound in that direction, and it was not until the small hours of the morning that the tide began to flow back. The Ball Committee, consisting of Lieuts. Pilcher and Fleming and Corporal Jameson, carried out the arrangements to perfection, and there was not a single hitch throughout the whole evening. The large theatre was effectively, but simply decorated with festoons of multi-coloured electric lamps. On the West wall were the arms of the Company, with the motto "Shoulder to Shoulder." The decorations were done by Mr. Dröde under the instructions from the Committee. We understand that Mr. Dröde intends to open a business which will undertake decorations at balls, public dinners, etc., etc.; his first efforts ought to ensure his success in this line of work. The Corps colours were conspicuous on the walls for the first time in its history. Flowers and shrubs decorated the recesses all round; the draping was done beautifully. If further colour was necessary it was provided by the uniforms of the volunteers and fire brigade, and the exquisite "creations" worn by the fair guests. At about 9.20, when the theatre was already nearly full of guests, a sturdy little bugler advanced on to the stage, and with a shrill blast of his bugle, announced that the Ball was about to begin. The band struck up a waltz, and soon the throng became full of life and movement. From then the dancing went on almost continuously, and though at times the theatre got rather too full this did not seem to spoil the dancers' pleasure at all. As each dance ended merry laughing couples streamed out of the doors to snatch a few moments' rest before the next dance. Light refreshments were served in an adjoining room, and gentlemen who wanted to smoke or to have a quiet game of whist or billiards found ample accommodation upstairs. It can safely be said that all who went to the ball enjoyed themselves, and it will be looked back upon as one of the most successful dances of the season.

Correspondence.

THE CHINESE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR—On behalf of Dr. Gilbert Reid and for myself, as the special committee appointed to collect an educational exhibit from China for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which is to open at St. Louis on May 1st, I beg to offer the following summary list of exhibits received. This list is scarcely more than a transcript from a record-book of packages received. For the actual contents of the exhibits we shall have to wait until the cases are opened, and the catalogue prepared at St. Louis. But it shows the wide territorial range of the corporation that was enlisted from Moukden to Macao and from Chungking to the coast.

Very respectfully,

C. M. LACEY SITES.

6th February.

Summary of Exhibits received:—

Peking.—Blind School, W. H. Murray, —books, charts, photos; Am. Pr. Miss., A. M. Cunningham, —album, maps, rubbing; M. B. Miss., H. E. King, —books, photos, etc. (7 pks. by mail); Impl. Wu Cheng High School, S. L. Wang, —1 pk. specimen work.

Tientsin.—Imperial University, C. D. Tenney.—Photo.

Moukden.—Mission College, 1 pk.

Taiyuanfu.—Impl. Univ. M. B. Duncan

—Maps, work, album.

Chefoo.—Deaf School, Mrs. C. R. Mills

—photos, and 1 pk.

Tengchow.—Am. Pr. College—C. W.

Mateer.—Books, photo.

Chinan.—Dr. Neal, Books.

Chingchoufu.—Eng. Bap. Miss., J. S.

Whitewright.—Model, photos. S. Couling,

—Globe.

Shanghai.—St. John's College, Chart,

bound volumes; Anglo-Chinese College,

A. P. Parker, Photos, books; Nanyang

College, T. M. Woo.—2 albums, 14 large

photos, 8 photos; J. C. Ferguson, Model

of Nanyang College; Am. Pr. Miss.

Lowrie High School, J. A. Silsby,—

photos; A. Pr. Miss. Girls' School,—Box

of industrial school work and photos;

Seventh Day Baptist Mis. School, J. W.

Crofoot, photos, work; Crittenden Home,

Miss Bonnell, 2 glass cases Chinese dolls;

(no name) 1 pk.

Shanghai.—Native Schools' Exhibit,

through Mr. Theodore Wong, as follows:—

Canton Guild School, 5 vols, work, 3 large

photos; Yu Tsai School,—album, note

books, etc.; Kadoorie School, reports;

Ching Chong School, album, large photos;

Fu Pen Girls' School.—Tabular view of

Courses, Photos; Nanyang Middle School,

—Book, Photos; Mei Chee School,—

3 photos, 1 chart; Official Elementary

School, 1 book, 2 photos; Girls' School,

book and photo; Middle School for

boys,—2 books, 2 large photos; Prim-

ary School,—book, large photo; Ching

Dan School,—book, large photo; Yung

Ching School,—large photo; The Ho

Family School,—large photo, 7 small

photos.

Chinkiang.—M. E. Miss. Girls' School,

Miss Robinson: Album (silk-bound).

Nanking.—M. E. Miss. Girls' School,

Miss Rowley: Album (silk-bound)

Kiukiang.—M. E. Miss. Girls' School,

Miss Howe: 1 box Exhibits; M. E. Miss.

Miss White: Musical Instruments,

chart, and books. M. E. Miss. Miss White:

More musical Instruments. M. E. Miss.

Wm. Nast College, C. F. Kupfer; 1 roll.

Hankow.—Co-operative Exhibit, per
L. H. Roots: 1 large box.

Chungking.—M. E. Miss.—Pk. of
leaflets illustrating Chinese phonography.

Soochow.—M. E. Miss. (South) Uni-
versity, D. L. Anderson: photos. M. E.

Miss. Girls' School, Miss White: photos,
lace, embroidery. M. E. Miss. Hospital:

photos and plan of bldgs.—The Governor
(per D. L. Anderson): 2 cases regalia of

official degrees, 2 hats, map, and photos.
Hangchow.—General Exhibit, per J. H.

Judson: 1 pk. and photos.

Kinhua.—1 pk. photos and work.

Kashing.—Am. Pr. Miss. and General,
1 case.

Huchow.—Boys' School: photos.

Foochow.—Angle-Chinese College, 1
Case; Foochow College, 2 Cases; Am.

Board Girls' School, Miss E. J. Newton:
1 case pictures.

Hinghua.—M. E. Biblical School, W.
N. Brewster: album. M. E. High School,

F. L. Guthrie: photos.

Hsien-fu.—C. E. Z. Miss., Miss Mont-
fort: Photos.

Amoy.—Ref. Ch. Miss. and General,
per P. W. Pitcher: 1 case.

Chinchew.—Eng. Pres. Miss., Blind
School, Miss Ramsay: books and photos.

Swatow.—Eng. Pres. Miss., 1 case.

Canton.—Tung Wen Kuan, 1 case.

Hongkong.—Ellis-Kadoorie School, 1
case. Queen's College: 2 pcls. books and
photos.

Macao.—Christian College, 1 pcl.

Kowloon.—Blind Asylum, Miss Tostlee,
1 pk. photos etc.

Also.—General Exhibit of Educational
Literature, including more than 100
Chinese newspapers (chiefly the property
of the Rev. Ernest Box) and books
representing every phase of education
in China, selected by a committee of
twelve specialists in Shanghai.

MOUNTED INFANTRY FOR SHANGHAI.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am directed by the Officer Commanding the S. V. C. to enlist your kind offices in making known to the public his desire to form a Company of Mounted Infantry. Gentlemen desiring to join will please apply to me by letter addressed to the Orderly Room, Central Police Station. The Commanding Officer reserves to himself the right to reject any one he may consider unsuitable from physical or other causes. Candidates for admission will have to show that they are able to ride before their applications can be entertained. Members will have to provide their own ponies and saddlery—uniform, arms, and equipment being provided by the Corps. As the horse in Mounted Infantry is used as a means of mobility only, it is not proposed to exact a large number of mounted drills, and it is for this reason that proficiency in equitation will be insisted on before a man can be admitted.

I am, etc.,

C. WEDEMAYER,
Major & S. O.

Shanghai, 9th February.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Clarke's
World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted
to cleanse the blood from all impurities
from whatever cause arising. For Scro-
fulæ, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin
and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all
kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thou-
sands of wonderful cures have been
effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 6d.
Beware of worthless imitations

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)
(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-
CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

5th February.

(1) Yü Hsiu (eldest son of Prince Su—
Translator) is appointed Lieutenant-
General of the Mongol White Banner
Corps.

(2) Granting rewards to the officials of
the Yellow River Conservation Board of
Shantung province for promptitude in
stopping breaches of the river embank-
ments at Litsinhsien, thereby preventing
serious flood in that vicinity.

6th February.

(1) Yü Lung-à is appointed a reader of
the Hanlin Academy.

(2) Chang Hang-chia, Vice President of
the Court of Revision, is also appointed to
do duty at the Imperial College of
Inscriptions.

(3) The abovenamed Chang Hang-chia is
also appointed Chief Superintendent of
the Peking University.

9th February.

Fau Tè-yuan is appointed Major-
General of the Chéyuan Circuit of
Kueichow province.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

6th February.

Severe Cold in Kuangsi.

A letter from Kueilin, the capital of
Kuangsi province, reports that a very
severe snowstorm visited that part of
the province on the 19th ultimo continu-
ing without stopping for three days and
nights, aggregating a fall of three feet
of snow. This was followed by severe
cold, the creeks and ponds outside the city
walls in some places being covered with
ice several inches thick. Naturally many,
especially amongst the poor, were lost by
this sudden cold in warm latitudes, while
large numbers of cattle and ponies were
also frozen to death.

The Crisis.

A dispatch received at Peking from the
Chinese Minister at Seoul reports the
presence of large numbers of Russian
troops in the vicinity of a place called
Sanshuichia (Chinese pronunciation) in
the province of Hsienchingtao (Corean:—
Hamkeangdo) in the Northern part of
Corea. It is further reported that the
troops in question have been sent over
there from Possiet Bay for strategic
reasons.

Secret Conferences

have been lately taking place between
Na Tung and Wu Ting-fang (President
and Vice President, respectively, of the
Waiwupu), on the one part, and Mr.
Uchida, the Japanese Minister at Peking,
on the other. This, states our Peking
correspondent, is taken to denote that the
Chinese Government has determined
upon a more decided stand in the event of
war between Japan and Russia whereby
China will probably remain anything but
neutral, as was at first the intention of
the timid Ministers around the Empress
Dowager.

Chinese in Port Arthur

and Dalny, writes a Chefoo correspondent, are leaving daily since the situation has become more acute. Those with goods on their hands are selling at dead loss, while in some cases people are known to have given away nearly half of their goods, for fear of being too late to leave Port Arthur for more peaceful shores. These latter are men who had suffered previously from the tender mercies of the Russian soldiery, notably during 1900, and are therefore far from desirous of remaining again in the same place during hostilities.

8th February.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung.

With reference to the anticipated return of H.E. Chang Chih-tung to his old Viceroyalty of the Hukuang provinces which was duly chronicled some time ago in these "Notes," a Wuchang official dispatch states that although his excellency has already had his farewell audience of the Throne there is every probability that, in consequence of the uncertainty in the North, his excellency will have to remain in Peking and be unable to leave for the Yangtze until after the Chinese New Year holidays, or about the middle of March next. Now that Japan has declared war against Russia, however, Viceroy Chang will return South at once, in order, as already stated by us, to superintend the Yangtze defences in his capacity of Viceroy of the Hukuang provinces. According to late advices from Wuchang the officials of that city up to only a few days ago had no idea that his excellency would remain in Peking until after the Chinese New Year holidays, but thought he would come South by rail so as to take over his seals of office on the 8th instant (to-day), and to this end Acting Viceroy Tuan Fang had actually had everything ready to return to his Gubernatorial duties on that day.

The Chinese Forces in the North.

According to data received from reliable sources in the North, there is reason to believe that in Heilungkiang province (Amur or Northern Manchuria) the Chinese Government has about 11,000 well-armed fighting men who have seen more or less active service, one-half of whom are mounted troops. In Kirin province or Central Manchuria are 8,000 good troops who can be relied upon and who are all well-armed, while in Lower Manchuria, or Fengtien province, there are only 5,500 modern-armed troops, or a total of only 24,000 well-armed and reliable troops in the whole of Manchuria. Besides the above there are what are called "Tuan-lien" or militiamen, who occupy the villages and country towns of Manchuria. Of these there are no less than 40,000. More than one-half possess serviceable rifles and enough ammunition for a year. These arms are hidden away from the sight of the Russians who are only allowed to see a number of old muskets of the "Brown Bess" pattern, when a demand for hidden arms is made on the Chinese. As a matter of fact there are plenty of good firearms of modern pattern in Manchuria which will be taken out of their hiding-places when the time of action approaches. As witness the mounted bandits who one day appear fully armed against Russian patrols and on the next seem to be innocent and harmless hired men working in the farms. So bitterly are the Russians hated that the moment Japanese armies enter Manchuria the population will rise en masse against their Muscovite taskmasters and welcome the Japanese with open arms.

In Chihli, under General Ma Yü-k'un, Commander-in-Chief of that province, there are at least 35,000 reliable troops amongst whose officers there are said to be no less than one hundred and thirty Japanese of all ranks and attired like Chinese officers. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai has under him now something like 50,000 troops of all arms. Of this number 15,000 were raised at the time Russia failed to evacuate Manchuria according to treaty, while 20,000 more are being recruited in Shantung, Honan, and the Liangkang provinces and may be expected in Chihli province by the end of March next. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai is said to have enough ammunition for one year for all of the troops enumerated above, and at a pinch can similarly arm and provide the necessary ammunition for another 20,000 men. Taking the whole into account, in the event of war, China has about 100,000 well-armed men in the North, which if judiciously used will be able to assist Japan materially in Manchuria.

9th February.

The Expected War.

The "Sinwên-pao" states that the Chinese Minister at Tokio telegraphed on Sunday to the Waiwupu that war had been determined upon by the Japanese Government against Russia and that hostilities would follow at any moment.

A Deserved Promotion.

We are glad to learn that Mr. U. K. Chêng, magistrate a few years ago of the Mixed Court here, where he was much liked by the Consular Body, and who during the last two years has been acting magistrate of Chientanghsien, Hangchow city—as reported in these "Notes" at the time,—has again been promoted by the Governor of Chékiang; this time to the post of sub-prefect of the department of Ninghai in the same province, in recognition of Mr. Chêng's ability and diligence in his duties. Mr. Chêng is a nephew of his late Excellency Chêng Tsao-ju, some years ago Chinese Minister to the U. S., Spain, and Peru, with whom Mr. Chêng went to the States to study, remaining there many years.

The Mixed Court Magistracy.

It would appear that Viceroy Wei Kuang-tao in his reply the other day, refusing the request made by the Consular Body that Mr. Chang Chên, former magistrate of the Mixed Court, be permitted to return to that bench, gave as an excuse that Mr. Chang was an official who had been censured and therefore could not have been reinstated. This is a very lame sort of an excuse, as it is a well known fact that not only officials reduced a few steps in rank (as Mr. Chang has been) are often allowed to remain at their posts as "acting" officials, but even those who have been cashiered, i.e., reduced to the ranks, which Mr. Chang has not been.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung.

The "Sinwên-pao" states that H.E. Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of the Hukuang provinces, left Peking for the South on Sunday, and that H.E. intends to visit his native city of Nanp'hsien, Chihli province, first before finally starting for his old post at Wuchang. According to news received by us, Viceroy Chang will make a stay of only a few days at his home, unless his presence is urgently needed in the South when his stay will be only for a few hours.

10th February.

The New Manager-General of the China Merchants' Co.

Owing possibly to the newness of the above title few foreigners in Shanghai appear to have so far heard of it, much

less of the name of the high official who combines in his person not only the above important post but also that of Director of and Adviser to the Chinese Telegraph Administration. We refer to Mr. Yang Shih-ch'i, who has as his colleagues on the Directorate of the last named Administration, Taotais Chu Pao-fay and Yang Ting-kao. The new Manager-General of the China Merchants' Co. is a very affable and courteous official and belongs to the progressive and enlightened portion of the mandarin. He comes from a high and well-known family; his father having been at one time Director-General of the Yellow River, a post equivalent to the Viceroy of a province. Mr. Yang himself is one of several notable brothers also holding high positions in the Government, one being Provincial Treasurer of Chihli and another a Censor in Peking. We may further state that since his appointment to Shanghai by Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, Mr. Yang has also been appointed by the Throne Junior Under Secretary of Shanghai (Ministry of Commerce), which makes him ex-officio President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce here. As the Shangpu intends to establish agencies for the encouragement of trade in this and other ports of the Empire, Mr. Yang, through his connection with the Shangpu, will naturally be put at the head of the Shanghai agency also.

The Crisis.

Nanking dispatches report the arrival there and in the vicinity of no less than nine thousand five hundred newly raised troops, all of whom are being armed with modern quick-firing arms and drilled according to the foreign model. The new soldiers are said to be very well-built men and as soon as they have been properly drilled and organised they are to be sent up North to assist the Imperial forces there. It is computed that the Liangkang and Hukuang provinces will send at least 30,000 men to Chihli should war break out.

Banquet to Commissioner Wang Kai-kah.

Mr. Wang Kai-kah, Chinese Imperial Vice-Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, who arrived here by the steamer Coptic on Tuesday, was welcomed by his schoolmates, amongst the returned American students, with a banquet the same evening at the Kung Yü Club, corner of Hankow and Shantung Roads. The proceedings were entirely informal and terminated with the usual manifestations of mutual good will and friendship which has lasted between guest and hosts ever since the happy school days of a quarter of a century ago.

The War.

If any one wanted to know yesterday on which side of the belligerents in the present war between Japan and Russia the Chinese as a people are, he had only to visit the streets of the settlements and the tenshops. On every countenance there was jubilation and gladness at the news published by the local newspapers that the Japanese had succeeded in destroying five Russian warships at the first go, and on all sides were sincere wishes for Japan's continued success and that China should hesitate no longer in joining and fighting the Russians.

General Ma Yu-kun.

Commander-in-Chief of Chihli province, has, according to a Peking telegram, left his headquarters at North Tungchow for Shanhaikuan with all his available troops. There are already some 5,000 men between Chinchou and Koupangtze, whose officers have received orders to oppose any Rus-

sian troops marching in the direction of Shanhaikuan. A force of 10,000 modern-armed Manchu troops are also under orders to leave Peking for Shanhaikuan to strengthen General Ma's forces.

A PRETTY WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

A very pretty wedding took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral on Tuesday, when Mr. Gershom Stewart, exchange broker, of Hongkong, espoused the charming Miss Gresson, sister of Mr. W. Gresson, managing partner at Shanghai for the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co. The Company's hulk Yuen Fah was gaily decorated with flags all day, and many of the employés attended the service at the Cathedral. This was decorated with unusual care and taste. The altar rails were backed with red stuff, and covered with marguerites, jonquils, and greenery. Plants in pots were arranged in verdurous terraces on either hand. In the back ground, the panels of the reredos carried trails of ivy. Up the central aisle, the customary avenue of bamboos was erected, the obtrusive branchlets inconveniencing the military wearers. In one corner was the Town Band, whose services were requisitioned in place of the organ now under repair, and who were conducted by Mr. Valenza. The full choir was also in attendance. Miss Hawksley was the senior bridesmaid and two small maids also attending were Miss Betty Addis and Miss Theo Boisragon. The duties of "best man" were efficiently discharged by Mr. E. S. Sanders.

Following the ceremony there was a fully attended reception at the Ewo hong premises, where the very numerous and handsome presents were displayed and greatly admired, and where Mr. Addis in fitting terms proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, mentioning that Mr. Stewart had been present at his (Mr. Addis's) wedding. The bridegroom replied and gave the toast of the bridesmaids for whom Mr. Sanders made an excellent spokesman. Mr. and Mrs. Gershom Stewart left shortly afterwards for "Unkaza," kindly lent by Mr. and Mrs. Jenner Hogg now in Europe.

WAR NEWS AND RUMOURS:

10th February.

The excitement in Shanghai yesterday morning was undoubted. Business was a standstill, while everyone was asking "What's the news?" Stories passed from mouth to mouth and gathered details as they went. Towards noon there was the usual stream to the Club, but only the most stoically phlegmatic took their usual places inside; the majority were to be seen on the steps or against the railings looking with all eyes at the Russian gunboat Mandjour across the water.

For indeed on Captain Crown's little ship there were signs of something portending. An ensign flew from each mast in proper war-trim, steam was getting up and presently it was seen that the ship was being painted black, with all speed. One who went on board brought back tidings of a feverish activity and of a distinct sense that strangers of other nationalities were no longer welcome. The Mandjour, it may be noted, has not been out of the river since her arrival two months ago and her gun practice has not therefore been very

recent. She had not left at midnight but was understood to be due out early this morning.

Apart from the Mandjour's prospective movements, interest mainly attached to the fate of the C. E. R. S. Mongolia, which left this on Sunday with the weekly mails for Europe via Siberia, and a number of passengers, including among others Mr. P. Varawa, the company's agent, Mrs. Varawa, and their child. A rumour had been afloat on Monday evening that the Mongolia had been stopped by Japanese, but although such might well be possible, seeing that her times of departure, her speed, and every other fact about her are well-known, the story did not get much credence. Yesterday morning, however, it revived more persistently. What was certain was that the Mongolia had not arrived at Dalny, where she would have been due on Monday night or at latest yesterday morning had she been going at full power. The understanding was that she would proceed at her fastest and her non-arrival certainly gave colour to the rumour. So far as could be ascertained she had not reached Dalny last night.

During the morning it became known that hostilities had actually taken place at sea though the particulars were vague. There was good authority for the statement that three other of the C. E. R. steamers had been boarded by the Japanese, namely the Moukden, the Shilka and the Manchuria. The latter is lying under repair in Nagasaki harbour and could not put to sea for a week in any case, but the captain, it is said, was invited to present himself to the Japanese authorities there. The Moukden and Shilka which were also said to be detained at Nagasaki were subsequently allowed to proceed. Another version of this story has it that the commanders of the three vessels have simply been warned not to leave that port.

A rumour simply had it that two Japanese steamers had been sunk by the Russians, one near Ckefoo and one at Fusan. It will be seen that in fact the Japanese have captured two Russian men-of-war.

In the afternoon the Great Northern Telegraph Company announced that cable communication with Vladivostok had been interrupted, but that telegrams for all stations in Russia and Siberia might be forwarded via Peking-Irkutsk.

By way of relief from all this disquieting news the German Postmaster announced that as the result of telegraphic enquiries made at Port Arthur, as to the conveyance of Siberian mail in the event of war, he had been informed by the postal authorities there that until further notice mails would be forwarded over the railway as before without restriction.

11th February.

There was a quieter spirit abroad in the Settlement yesterday, though the news which came in during the day was of a more tangible and authentic character than any which had caused so much commotion on the previous day. A very few people still declined to believe that war had actually broken out, but even these had to drop their scepticism as the morning brought in news of more and more Japanese successes.

Early in the morning information reached this office, and was published as an "Extra," of the arrival of the Japanese standing squadron outside Port Arthur and the torpedoing of three Russian men-

of-war within the harbour itself. Confirmatory details came in during the day from several sources and the latest were to the effect that the vessels hit were two battleships, the Retvizan and the Tsarevitch, and the cruiser Pallada. Admiral Alexieff has indeed owned up to the fact that these vessels are "damaged." A statement that the two battleships are sunk and that the cruiser is ashore is probably nearer the truth. There is less foundation for the report that the ill-fated ships were part of a squadron outside the harbour and that two others which were endeavouring to make their retreat within were sunk in the very mouth of the harbour. The attack is understood to have been made quite unexpectedly at midnight.

The disaster at Chemulpo is even more humiliating for Russia than at first appeared. The Coreetz and Varyag seem to have been caught not by a Japanese squadron but by the vessels escorting the Japanese transports with troops for Corea. Having been caught, the Russians showed fight for thirty-five minutes, but with such ill-success that they inflicted not the slightest damage on their assailants and in the end the Coreetz was blown up by the Russians themselves and the Varyag was followed and sunk. The C. E. R. S. Sungari was destroyed at the same time; why she was not merely made a prize is not very clear.

News was received early this morning from Tientsin that the Japanese fleet is still bombarding Port Arthur, and evidently with considerable effect.

To complete the story of disaster, the fate of the C. E. R. Mongolia with the Siberian mails and passengers was still unknown. No news could be obtained of her at Dalny, Ckefoo or Nagasaki; there was an unconfirmed report to the effect that she had been taken to Saseho.

Little news comes to hand of land operations as yet, but there is authority for the statement that a bridge on the Manchurian railway has been blown up and thirty Russians killed. Mounted bandits have been busy in Manchuria lately; their leaders may speak better Japanese than some people suspect.

The painting black of the Russian gunboat Mandjour was practically finished yesterday. She still lies off the French Bund. It had been stated that the Chinese authorities had ordered her out from Shanghai, as a neutral port, but this was unsubstantiated. Her prospects if she had to leave could not be very cheerful. Circumstantial details are plentiful as to the Japanese forces lying in wait for her outside, the favourite version being that a Japanese cruiser and sundry torpedo boats are on the patrol. Indeed, a Japanese cruiser is reported by an incoming steamer to have been seen off the mouth of the Yangtze. So far the Chinese Government has not been officially notified that a state of war exists and until this is so, or a demand is made by some other neutral Power, the Mandjour may remain.

The Koyo Maru cleared on Tuesday at Shanghai for Japan, but the captain will not risk putting to sea and she remains here for the present.

The initial and striking successes of Japan have brought her, as was only to be expected, the full tide of Chinese sympathy. In every teashop of Shanghai, the speedy downfall of Russia is predicted and the attitude of the Government itself cannot fail to be affected. Any attempt on the part of Russia to trespass beyond the limits of Manchuria into other Chinese territory will be opposed and it will not take much provocation to turn passive into active resistance in a more general sense. There are now at least 65,000 well-drilled

Chinese troops in the north, and yesterday's news was that General Ma with 30,000 men, of whom half are foreign-drilled, had been ordered to Shanhaikuan.

There are not wanting signs that Germany's neutrality is becoming of a more benevolent character.

The pressure of war news has had its effects on the cables. The Great Northern Telegraph Co. notified that cable communications via Vladivostok are interrupted, and although telegrams for stations in Russia and Siberia are transmissible via the Peking-Irkutsk line, messages for Europe generally are now refused over the Northern route. The hope is expressed that communications may be restored in a few days. Meantime a heavy burden has been laid on the Eastern Extension Company, who notify the likelihood of considerable delay in telegrams to and from Europe and places south of Hongkong. Telegrams to and from Hongkong, Manila and America by the Pacific cable are not affected as yet. The Russian Telegraph Administration notified that private telegrams could not be accepted for or via Port Arthur.

TORPEDO WARFARE.

Nearly every weapon, except the torpedo, has demonstrated its use or otherwise in actual warfare, and the present war will therefore be watched with keen interest on this account. We know the exact penetrating power of various shells, and the use of the ram was shown only too well when the Camperdown ran into the Victoria. The torpedo has not, however, up to now had a fair trial, and although its possibilities have been recognised by all naval powers it has often been said that its value has been overestimated. It is true that the torpedo is such a delicate piece of mechanism that a slight fault in the adjustment of its machinery will cause it to behave in an extremely erratic manner, but when three of the best of Russia's navy have been put out of action by these dreadful little weapons it will be recognised that sea power does not consist in having numerous monster ships.

The Retvizan was built at Philadelphia, and was launched in 1900. Her length is 376 ft., beam 72 ft.; and she has a displacement of 12,700 tons. With forced draught she can steam at 18 knots, and she is heavily armoured from stem to stern. Her armament consists of 4 12-in. guns; 12 6-in.; 20 12-pdrs.; 2 6-pdrs.; 20 3-pdrs.; 6-1 pdrs.; four submerged and two above water torpedo tubes. Two second class torpedo boats are carried and the crew consists of about 750 men.

The Tsarevitch is a slightly bigger ship, her displacement being 13,110 tons. Her measurements are—length 388 ft.; beam 75 ft. 6 ins.; mean draught 26 ft. 3 ins. She also does 18 knots, and her armament is almost identical with that of the Retvizan.

The Pallada is a Commerce Destroyer of 6,630 tons' displacement. Her speed is 20 knots, and her armament consists of:—8 6-in. guns; 22 12-pdrs.; 8 smaller Q. F. and machine guns, and 4 above-water torpedo tubes.

In these three ships the Russians have lost some of their best vessels. A torpedo attack is always demoralising, and when several boats take part in it, confusion is almost bound to result and the boats thus get near enough to fire their torpedoes. In this case it is probable that the Japanese torpedo boats got among the war vessels before they were discovered and that the Russians were afraid that if they fired they would hit some of their own ships.

THE NAVY LEAGUE RECREATION FUND.

	Tls.	\$
Previously acknowledged.....	11,365	420
Subscriptions, received up to 6th February:		
Lindsay Hogg, Esq., M.P....	100	
E. Jenner Hogg, Esq.	100	
	Tls.11,565	\$420

A REMARKABLE ELOCUTIONIST.

Except in the gallery, which was closed for the occasion, practically every seat in the Lyceum Theatre was occupied when Mr. Hannibal Williams came on the stage on Thursday evening to undertake the arduous task of reciting a great part of Shakespeare's tragedy of "Julius Caesar." It is a remarkable feat for a single reciter, with no aid from costume or scenery, to hold a large audience in complete subjection to his voice for nearly two hours, but this feat Mr. Williams performed with complete success. For the experiment, "Julius Caesar" is by no means the best play that could be selected. There are practically only four characters in it, Caesar, Antony, Brutus, and Cassius; and of these four, Caesar disappears before Antony comes on. There is no love interest whatever, and only a shred of comic relief; and grand as the language constantly is, there is always the fear of monotony. Mr. Williams's success is therefore the more to be admired. He has an absolutely perfect memory, a very audible voice with an easy delivery, a perfect comprehension of the poet's intention, with a sufficient power of differentiating the speakers in dialogue. Mr. Williams is very quiet and restrained, relying little on gesture, and not often attempting Antony's address in the Forum, he was impressive without ever degenerating into rant; so impressive and so persuasive that it was easy to sympathise with the fickleness of the Roman plebs, painted as it is with such consummate art by Shakespeare. The soliloquies of Brutus were given with good effect as were the duologues between Brutus and Cassius; there are so few living actors, except on country circuits, who have ever learnt to deliver blank verse, that this power alone made it a treat to hear a master of this vanishing art.

It was, of course only a portion of the tragedy that Mr. Williams could give in the time allotted, even though he had no interval for rest. He prefaced his recital with a short sketch of the history of Rome designed to show how it was that the good Brutus was brought to believe that murder was justifiable when the victim had aspirations of making himself King. There was some impatience among a portion of the audience during this introduction. No doubt those who were impatient knew already what Mr. Williams was telling them; but there were many in the theatre to whom this little explanation was welcome. No better proof of Mr. Williams's success could be asked for than the fact that he was listened to in absolute silence as soon as he began the play itself, with bursts of applause when the pauses permitted such an expression of the appreciation of his audience. The appearance of Mrs. Williams next Wednesday is now awaited with eagerness; It is to be hoped that by then she will

have completely recovered from the slight attack of tonsillitis which forbade her appearance on Thursday.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, JESSFIELD.

Commencement Day.

On Thursday (4th) afternoon, one of the first fine Spring afternoons we have had, four companies of very smart Chinese boys paraded, marched, and countermarched on the lawn of St. John's College, Shanghai. They were officered by older boys, likewise remarkably smart, and whatever Commander Mahan, of the U. S. navy, thought as Inspecting Officer, there is no doubt whatever that the discipline and drill of those boys was remarkably good. A small fife and kettledrum band helped to expedite the evolutions, and until our Volunteers have marched to "Weel may the Keel row" played by Chinese students, they cannot be said to have plumbed the depths of military experience. The grinning young sentries who, with fixed bayonets, tried to make "the bounds of freedom wider yet," were the only features not strictly up to Aldershot standard.

Afterwards, in the General Assembly Hall of the College, there were some interesting literary exercises, by graduates, and addresses by interested foreigners. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Graves, D. D., opened the proceedings with prayer. The Rev. Dr. Hawks Pott presided. Mr. K. Z. Li was the first exhibiting graduate. He read an essay, in English, entitled "The need of training schools for teachers in China." It was a marvel of composition, presuming it to be the unassisted work of the graduate named. The extensive vocabulary, the idioms, the polished periods, the expressive rendering, would have been a credit to many a graduate at Home. If the thoughts and ideas contained betrayed their foreign origin, it is no matter for surprise. There is room for suspicion that exhibition references to Alma Mater at Home are sometimes more polite than heartfelt, more conventional than sincere. Trained teachers, the essayist suggested, were needed to save China from partition and ultimate ruin. The ranks of China's teachers were mostly filled with the weary and unfortunate, with people who, unable longer to earn a living elsewhere, had taken refuge therein. In China, the merit of a teacher was gauged by the amount of noise he could make his students utter. The essayist made fun of the Analectic saying "In the beginning, the inclination of man was to the Good," which, he said, was the first item in the books for five and six year old children. How could they be expected to understand such a saying, when even adults would have difficulty to prove it? The essayist had evidently been told that the memorising method was peculiar to his own land; and not that Western children learn much from adagey tabloids of philosophy. The several lines of the multiplication tables are merely so many mathematical analects. That, however, in passing. The young gentleman was on safe ground when he complained of the neglect of physical culture by Chinese educators.

The next essay, by Mr. Z. Z. Zi, was in Chinese, and its subject was Chinese Education. Compared with a subsequent address in Chinese by a foreigner, the Rev. J. L. Rees (author of the best Universal History published in Chinese), it was remarkable for its sibilance. Half the syllables seemed to include an "ess", and

half the remainder a "zed". This was not noticeable in the speech by Mr. Rees—a difference of dialect, perhaps.

Decidedly the most interesting was the essay in English by Mr. Z. F. Ling, on "International Brotherhood." Ling the Idealist was a young Chinese gentleman, remarkably conversant with refined English, language, and thought. Sitting under him, thinking of what the morrow might bring forth, as the result of the practical pessimism of Russia, Japan, England, America, and the other Powers, it was pathetic in the extreme to hear him announce that in the last hundred years a tendency towards the unification of the human race was general and noticeable! The earth, he epigrammatically remarked, had grown less in extension, but greater in intention. Egotism was vanishing, altruism growing in power and influence. That mankind was beginning to respect all religions, was a statement more gratifying than convincing; that there was no antipathy, but rather a close relationship, between Confucianism and Christianity, a saying scarcely borne out by memory of recent history. The formation of the Hague Tribunal of Arbitration was a pleasing symptom of man's well-meaning. Mr. Ling described it as a "triumphant evidence" of the truth of his thesis. Later on, it became apparent that the Idealist had not ignored the need of some compromise, that the galling necessity of occasional genuflections in the House of Rimmon had been forced upon him. He said in cases where a country disowned honour and disregarded reason, (he must have been studying editorial comments on Russia), it was permissible and right for others to enforce discipline. Sometimes the best way to do away with war was to engage in it,—a paradox surely controllable by analogy,—the best way to eradicate sin being—to sin! He admitted towards the close of a clever essay, and in violence to his diagnosis of the trend of the ultimate cycle, that the world was not quite ready yet for arbitration and altruism. Which, of course, left us "as we were."

Then followed addresses by Mr. Rees, already mentioned, and Mr. F. S. Brockman. The diplomas, certificates, rolls of honour, shield for the drill competition, and medals were presented, after which there was a well-attended reception at the residence of the Bishop.

HIGH LIVING.

It is one of the penalties of advancing civilisation that men are driven from their primitive bungalows to take up their dwelling much closer to the stars. In Shanghai the high building is now well-established in our midst; five-stories have ceased to be a marvel even for the Chinese boys. It has dawned on us and them that with the compensating all-levelling lift it makes little difference whether one is quartered ten feet or a hundred above terra firma. Indeed there are advantages in loftiness, for the circumambient air is apt to be clearer, the sunlight brighter, the busy din of life softened by distance more acceptably to tired ears.

It was the writer's lot, a day or two since, to roam round the upper corridors of the new Astor House building. Here it may be remarked en parenthèse there is, of course, high living of more orders than one. But after dining like an epicure in the long arched hall soon, one almost regrets to hear, to make room for a more modern structure, there is something quite

fascinating in the idea of enjoying one's cigar at a casement opening on the twinkling lights of the Settlement or the river far below. No lack of opportunity for plain thinking at all events.

To come down from sentiment to hard facts, it is worth noting that our largest hotel now has at disposal something like 175 rooms, some fitted for cosiness and some for splendour some single and some en suite, all with an outside aspect, and so wedged into a wonderfully planned building that they all face more or less towards the south. Two passenger lifts beside stairways gave easy access to the most remote; a luggage lift ensures obvious conveniences; the fire ladders, plainly indicated by direction notices, and hose appliances are handy for contingencies.

Comforts are the consequences of preparations elsewhere and a stroll through the lower regions of the hotel reveals how complete those preparations are. Four great Crossley gas engines, working in turns of two at a time, drive the electrical machinery which lights the whole place, warms it with hot air, works the lift and makes the ice. There is a cavernous ice-chamber for storing meat and game at all seasons of the year; the kitchen is vast and spotlessly clean, with the latest appliances for good cooking and table service. There is also a carpenter and odd man's shop on the premises.

As already stated, it will not be long before the older part of the hotel, which has been a picturesque feature on the Hongkew front for so long, will be pulled down. It is good news to know that the picturesqueness will not altogether disappear; a new domed hall, with private dining rooms round the dome, and a courtyard surrounded by the public rooms and offices, will succeed to accommodation which has now been outgrown. A new manager is expected shortly and in the meantime note may be made of the excellent generalship shown by the popular secretary, Mr. A. Levey, who has been in charge during the interregnum.

THE TAHUNG MARU.

The O. S. K. S. Tahung Maru, which was brought down from Wuhu by the s.s. Samshul, arrived here on Friday afternoon. She was taken up to Tungkadoo on Saturday morning and is now alongside the wharf there, having her cargo taken out, and being prepared for docking.

A representative of this paper who went on board her found that, as was stated before in these columns, the whole of the woodwork of the vessel was destroyed by the flames. The hull, which is of steel, is practically intact, though much blistered by the heat of the fire. The upper works look like the battered skeleton of some prehistoric monster. Only the iron joists and girders remain, and these have been twisted and contorted into unrecognisable shapes by the heat. The engine room is intact, with the exception of a few brass fittings which were melted. The boiler room and stokehold have scarcely suffered any damage at all. Going on board one has to be careful where one treads, for the main deck, which is of iron, is the only one it is possible to walk on, and above the fore-hold it has sagged down so far that it is almost impossible to walk anywhere except on the extreme edge. The holds contain about two feet of water, and gangs of coolies were at work with hand pumps getting it out, while

other workmen were carrying the débris from the decks over the side. In the after-hold were some 500 kerosene cases, which had been exploded by the heat, and had then helped to feed the flames. Further back in the hold were the remains of what had once been cotton bales, now a mass of cinders. In the fore-hold were more remains of cargo, so burnt, however, that it was impossible even to see what they were. From the twisted deck supports electric wires hung loosely, and the engine room telegraph wires, which were parted by the initial explosion, were also hanging loosely from above. The flames melted the sea-cocks, which had to be temporarily plugged when the vessel was brought down. The ventilator shafts had, for the most part, telescoped inwards, although a few were so battered and twisted that they were almost unrecognisable. It is curious to see the coal being taken out of the bunkers. It, fortunately, did not take fire, or the hull of the ship would probably have been too badly injured to float. A spare propeller blade was partially melted and lay on the deck aft. The funnel, except for a severe blistering, is unscathed. The name of the ship on her bows is almost obliterated by the scorched paint. In various parts of the upper decks are remains of passengers' luggage, and a few steel umbrella frames were knocking about in various corners. As far as can be seen the bows were uninjured by beaching. There is not a trace of the cabins left. The partitions in the forward hold are crumpled up like so much brown paper.

The Tahung will remain at the wharf for about a week, and will then go into dock for survey. Should it be considered worth while she will then be repaired, but it is, as yet, doubtful whether she will be repaired or sold as she lies.

CALENDARS, ETC. RECEIVED.

From Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, the agents, a very handsome Chinese hanging calendar issued by the Manchester Assurance Co., whose total funds exceed £2,300,000. It is remarkable how well lithographers at home now reproduce old Chinese pictures without any of the inaccuracies and exaggerations that used to mark all attempts at reproducing Chinese landscapes and figures.

From the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., a couple of calendars in Chinese, clearly printed in three colours, with a seascape in gold. The capital and reserve of this company stand at \$1,475,000.

From Messrs. Holliday, Wise and Co., agents here, a replica of the very handsome Chinese calendar issued by the Manchester Assurance Company.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them; but it is incumbent on the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar debilitating causes, to have them removed or worse consequences will follow. This Ointment is their remedy; on its powers all may confidently rely; it not only simply puts their sores out of sight, but extracts the source of mischief, extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates Nature to fill up the ulcer with sound healthy granulations that will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scorbutic skins cast off their scales, and scrofulous sores cease to annoy.

From the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd. an extremely tasteful Chinese calendar in gold and colours, admirably executed by the China Printing Co., Ltd. The picture represents a Chinese Paris bringing the apple in a celestial jinricksha, though the sea, to a group of goddesses who are eagerly awaiting his decision, while the other denizens of Olympus are watching the scene from the clouds.

THE UNION CHURCH LITERARY AND SOCIAL GUILD.

The members of the above Society spent a most enjoyable evening on Wednesday, when the Rev. W. Nelson Bittton read an interesting and humorous paper on "The Anglian Fens and Fen Folk."

The reader stated that he intended to give a description of a portion of the fen country, and some aspects of fen life, as seen by himself, and first took his audience to the Ely Cathedral, and ascending one of the towers pointed out the spires of Cambridge to the South, with the highlands of Essex beyond; the parish Churches of St. Ives and Huntingdon to the West; the distant view of the towers of Peterborough to the North; and on the East the Little Ouse running into the Norfolk and Suffolk borderland at Brandon. A peep was taken into the Lady's Chapel, where Oliver Cromwell is unjustly accused of beheading the statues, and an account given of the use made of the Abbey as a place of refuge by the fen men during the respective invasions of the Romans, Danes, and Normans.

The nature of the country was then described, interspersed with many lively recollections from the reader's own life, and the difficulty of draining the low, boggy fen country. Mr. Bittton expressed great admiration for the manner in which the land has been reclaimed; also for the unceasing watchfulness of the men whose duty it is to keep it from flood.

The scenery was portrayed as possessing delicate shades of variety; the clear streams, which abound with fish, being much enjoyed by bathers. On the Western side flowers and reeds grow in profusion and there is an abundance of bird life. The essayist gave a short account of the Bradford Level, which was begun in the reign of Charles I under Royal patronage, but owing to the opposition of the fen men, in which Oliver Cromwell was prominent, it was not completed for many years.

Passing on to the fen folk, some excellent character sketches were given of the people. They were described as extremely independent, and possessing great common sense, and alive to the fact that their ancestors had helped in a great measure to make the history of England. In religious matters the body of the people are Dissenters, a large majority being Baptists.

The reader deplored the lack of social life in the villages, but said that much is now being done in the way of institutions to remedy this. Fishing in the summer, and skating in the winter, are naturally the two chief recreations, and during the frosty weather excursion trains run daily from the towns to the skating centres.

At the conclusion of the paper the members showed their appreciation by warmly applauding, and accorded the essayist a hearty vote of thanks.

NEW RENT LAWS IN SHANGHAI.

The following has been sent to us for publication:—Among the South Sea Islands and other uncivilised centres, the land was considered the common property of all. In other countries, the rulers came to own all

lands and they divided their kingdoms amongst the various feudal lords on certain conditions of service. Of late, city land becomes more and more the property of the millionaire, and having practically monopolised it, he exacts all the rent he can get arising from increasing competition among tenants, with the result that there is far more relative suffering among the lower classes to-day in civilised nations, than ever existed before anywhere. Now the governments exist for the purpose of securing protection to life and property for all classes alike. When the capitalists or companies are not satisfied with an unearned increment which made their original capital, but exact exorbitant interest in addition, governments have often stepped in in defence of the oppressed, and legislated that interest cannot be legally enforced beyond a certain percentage. Private contract and rent is only a form of interest.

After working hard for a number of years, men naturally look forward to an increase of salary when they can get married and get a home of their own. When the producer gets the increase of salary he finds the non-productive landlord stepping in and robbing him of the benefit of that increase by raising his rent. The producer cannot get married after all. Or if he does, he has to live in flats or make some other shifts, not to support himself and family comfortably, but to pay the ever insatiable landlord's blackmail. This is what has been permitted in Shanghai. This year there has been an extraordinary further leap in rents here. From 20 to 80 per cent increase, according to locality, is demanded on pain of having to leave, and there is apparently no limit to the blackmail. Now any redress. Only millionaires and great companies can afford to keep up with the increase. The ordinary individuals seem to have no law to protect them. Shanghai is reduced to the condition of France before the Revolution, when only the privileged class got any good from the government. The tenants have no rights. In other lands the so-called law of supply and demand is not allowed to over-ride the natural rights of man. The landlord alone is not allowed to benefit by competition at the expense of the tenant. Commissioners are appointed with power to reduce rents when excessive. If the landlord is permitted to keep his land at the original price, though its value has risen ten-fold in 30 years, according to the same law the tenant should keep his house at the original rent. If there is to be a difference made owing to the enhanced value of property, then according to all principles of equity, the enhanced value should not, as now, go entirely to the absentee landlord, but it should be in favour of the permanent tenant who by his toil has helped to produce the enhanced value. But in Shanghai while petty thieves and robbers are severely dealt with daily in the Mixed Court, nothing is done to those leaders in land trusts, who rob us annually of millions of taels, and are doing it increasingly. Is not justice reduced to a farce and government made into the most gigantic and hideous mockery? To begin to remedy the enormous iniquity of the present system of renting, the following new laws are promulgated in the hope that they will be some compensation for the oppression of the past:—

- (1) That no landlord can enforce a payment of more than 10 per cent on capital expended, the land to be estimated at its normal value, not the present forced value.
- (2) That there shall be a reduction of 10 per cent in the rents every year, till the normal rent of 10 per cent on normal value of land and other property is reached, one half of this reduction to go to the Council and one half to the tenants.
- (3) That those paying such rents cannot be evicted by landlords.
- (4) That the leading landlords who trouble their tenants in any way are liable to have their property confiscated by the local government.
- (5) That every law which sacrifices the many to the few is hereby declared null and void.

To those who only know the past custom here, we inform them that the undersigned declare the above rules to be the law from this day forth in Shanghai. Let the executive, whether council, volunteer, or police, take note and see that it is obeyed forthwith. Oppressors cannot complain if there is retaliation, much less when it is only just retribution. They made tenants suffer an increasing drain on their income for many years. Let them return that drain now. It is fair. To let it be returned in annual instalments is generous in their creditors. All governments which refuse justice thereby lose their right to rule. They must resign and give place to those who will be just to all classes. The majority is the ultimate supreme authority in all lands. It decides that force shall only be used to defend the right, not the wrong.

By order of the

GREAT MAJORITY.

Shanghai, 3rd February, 1904.

THE PRESENTATION OF MEDALS TO THE JAPANESE COMPANY.

An interesting ceremony took place on Tuesday afternoon at the Town Hall, when Mr. Odagiri, the Japanese Consul-General, presented medals to those of his nationals who enlisted in the S.V.C. during the troubles of 1900. A raised dais was put in the middle of the hall on which the officers of the S.V.C. and the Japanese Consular staff sat. The medals were on a table in the front. Many volunteers were present in uniform to see the presentation, and the Japanese company was drawn up facing the dais. Alongside of them were the Japanese gentlemen who no longer belong to the Company, in plain clothes.

Mr. Odagiri before presenting the medals made a brief speech, in which he mentioned the great pleasure it gave him to present the medals granted under Imperial sanction by the Minister of War, to the Japanese members of the S.V.C. who were ready to protect the settlements from the Boxers in 1900. This trouble had been one of the most remarkable in history, and it was on the efforts of the volunteers that the 10,000 foreigners in the settlements would have had to rely had they been attacked. At that time the strength of the Corps had been increased by the formation of the Japanese Company. The medals he had the honour to present were given by the empire of Japan to show its appreciation of the volunteers' bravery.

Mr. Odagiri then presented the medals, and the last recipient was Lieut Chiba, who was loudly applauded as he made his way to the dais. The Consul then addressed the men in Japanese, and afterwards thanked those present in the name of the company for their attendance. Finally, the volunteers of the other companies gave three hearty cheers and an equally hearty tiger for their gallant comrades.

SOME LIGHTS ON COREA.

There is passing through Shanghai a lady who has travelled widely, is at home among many nationalities, and who is just fresh from a four months' stay in the Korean capital. In the course of an interesting interview she was good enough to accord one of our representatives,

Miss Gearon expressed her great surprise and amusement at some of the reports which have come across from the Hermit Kingdom of late. When she left, about a week ago, the country was quite tranquil, she had no hesitation in going anywhere she wished, and the only persons to cause a lady any alarm were some of the recently landed foreign marines who played the Jack Ashore too freely. The Legation guards obtained were, she considered, quite unnecessary. It was true that the Emperor had surrounded himself with 11,000 troops but these were Russian-drilled and well under discipline. They were, therefore, amply able to maintain order rather than likely to cause disorder. The populace generally were quite well-disposed to foreigners, though in the North there seemed to be growing up a party round the idea of Corea for the Coreans.

There was no doubt, said Miss Gearon, of the preponderating Russian influence at the Korean Court. The Emperor, poor man, was sincerely afraid of M. Pavloff, who was able merely by the exercise of his veto, to prevent the opening of Young-Ampho on the very eve of the day on which all arrangements had been made to declare it a free port.

There have been persistent statements that the Emperor will flee to this or that legation, the French for preference; but there is really no one for him to flee from, unless it be the Russians, and to go to the French Legation would be much the same as going directly to the Russian.

THE FOOCHOW ARSENAL AFFAIR.

ITS W O L E HISTORY.

* * We are asked to publish the following statement on a subject of great interest at Foochow. It comes to us on the highest authority. In publishing it we would wish it understood that we have no prejudice against M. Doyère and any statement he or his friends may like to send us will be given equal publicity.—Ed.

Some weeks ago the "Echo de Chine" published a strong article animadverting on a communication that had appeared in these columns on the previous day referring to the affairs of the Foochow Arsenal. The critic, taking advantage of an obvious pen-slip, where the word "account" was used instead of "claim," went into a long dissertation as to dishonesty being as common amongst the English as among people of other nationalities. Unless the phrase "fanciful accounts" be wrenched from its context, as was done by the writer in our contemporary, it is obvious it could only bear the meaning intended; still the facts could certainly have been better expressed if described as "fanciful claims," for M. Doyère having absolutely refused to render any accounts or give the Chinese the faintest intimation of how financial matters stood, it was clearly impossible to form, still less express, any opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of M. Doyère's dealings in this respect during his directorship. M. Doyère, however, though steadfastly declining to give any accounts of his own indebtedness promptly put in stupendous claims against the Chinese authorities for alleged wrongs or dues, and it was these, and these only, that your correspondent stigmatised as fanciful, the word "accounts" used having reference to those rendered by M. Doyère and purporting to set forth his personal demands.

We will now go on to give the clear statement of the whole affair as defined by the Chinese and based on documentary proofs in their possession. As is known, the French Mission had a contract with the Chinese for five years, terminating in the spring of 1902. There can be no doubt that the French Government at one time took much interest in establishing and supporting this mission, the members of which were all detached from the French Naval Department. From the outset, M. Doyère, the chief of the Mission, does not seem to have been happy in his relations with his employers and, they allege, adopted an arrogant and domineering attitude all through. This necessarily led to much friction, but nothing further could be effected, either towards modifying M. Doyère's bearing or getting him superseded by a more congenial chief. So the contract was allowed to drag on, the Arsenal being run, as far as the Chinese were concerned, as a disagreeable though unavoidable means of getting over obligations which, having been entered into, could not otherwise be discharged. The Chinese allege that as the time drew near for terminating the Mission contract, M. Doyère took steps which he calculated would compel the authorities to extend his engagement, and that the first of these was, on his own responsibility though using the name of the Arsenal, to contract with a Shanghai firm for the building of a commercial steamer. This negotiation, it is said, was entirely arranged and completed by M. Doyère without the knowledge or the consent of the Chinese who were very averse all through to the undertaking of any work outside strict Government requirements. While the ship was still in the constructors' hands the purchasers failed, having paid only one instalment of the cost, amounting to between \$9,000 and \$10,000. The net cost of building this vessel was \$165,000, but M. Doyère contracted to deliver her complete for \$100,000, showing a loss to the Arsenal of \$65,000. While the boat was still at the Arsenal the Viceroy of Nanking made enquiries as to the possibility of buying her, but M. Doyère insisted on that official paying \$160,000 and seemed unable to give any reason why he made so great a difference between the Viceroy and a French firm. All this time he kept strict control of the vessel, dealing with her as though she were his own property, consequently the negotiations with Nanking fell through. Then came the next grave and unaccountable step on M. Doyère's part. In express defiance of the Chinese wish, he actually delivered the vessel over to the original purchasers, in spite of their financial default. These people, under guise of a charter, have been running the steamer for their own business, the Chinese authorities being for some time ignorant where the vessel had gone; and they are still entirely ignorant of the arrangement that was made. The Chinese declare that, in acting as he did, M. Doyère has improperly dealt with their property; and as, although the facts as given above are not contested, M. Doyère still declines to give any explanations, accounts, or satisfaction whatever, the Chinese now decline to acknowledge any connection with the boat and hold M. Doyère responsible to them for her cost.

We now come to an even more extraordinary move on M. Doyère's part, and one the Chinese hold strongly to be only a part of his original plan for enforcing a prolongation of his connection with the Arsenal. In August 1902 he went to Shanghai and entered into negotiations there with a French Company then in course of formation, and of which Messrs. Racine, Ackermann and Co. were the agents and apparently the promoters also. With this Association M. Doyère again on his sole initiative and responsibility concluded a preliminary contract to build

three steamers for the Hankow, Shanghai and Ningpo trade. This document was signed on the 27th August. Under it M. Doyère contracted, on behalf of the Foochow Arsenal, to build three steamers about 83 metres long with an extreme carrying capacity of 1,200 tons on a draft of 3.25 metres. With a cargo of 300 tons the vessels were to go on ordinary service at a speed of 15 knots. They were to have accommodation for 10 first-class European passengers, 18 first-class Chinese, and space for 800 third-class Chinese. They were to be built entirely at the Foochow Arsenal and were to be delivered as follows: the first 15 months, the second 20 months, and the third 25 months, after the signature of the contract, the total cost of the three to be \$1,150,000. Now comes the most astounding clause of this very peculiar contract. The cost as given above was to be paid as follows: "One-fifth of the whole in fully-paid-up shares of the Company, that is to say, \$230,000 and the balance in cash, viz., \$920,000, in five instalments." The clause about the payment in shares goes on to say: "In order to associate the Arsenal at Foochow with the success of the enterprise, which is in great part Chinese, the Compagnie Asiatique de Navigation will hand over to the Director of the Foochow Arsenal, within 15 years following the signature of the contract, the sum of \$230,000 in paid-up shares of the Company, their value being estimated at the price of issue, Ts. 200, and the exchange." The Director of the Foochow Arsenal will give in exchange to the company a receipt for \$230,000 as part payment of \$1,500,000, fixed as cost of the three boats."

Article VI makes the contract dependent on the approval of the Directors of the Company and the Imperial Commissioner of the Arsenal. With reference to this it should be said that for many years there has been no independent Imperial Commissioner at the Arsenal, the Tartar General being the responsible head of same. He had a weiyuan, or deputy, at the Arsenal for the convenience of communication with the Directors, but this official, of comparatively minor rank, had no authority of any sort whatever to conclude any arrangements with M. Doyère, save such as had been passed and approved by the Tartar General under his seal. Here then we have M. Doyère professing to make the Imperial Chinese Government shareholders in a speculative commercial company that was only just formed, or being formed, with nothing but prospects to build its future hopes upon. It is asserted that all this was done without the slightest knowledge of what was happening on the part of the native authorities, and as soon as the Tartar General was appealed to, he positively declined to allow the Arsenal to engage in any such work; only when somewhat strong pressure "from above" was put on him could he be got to entertain the idea of shipbuilding at all. As to the share transaction he immediately repudiated this and has always steadily refused to have anything to do with it. On returning from Shanghai, M. Doyère appears for the first time to have approached the Tartar General on the subject of undertaking the construction of these boats, and as we have said, even here met with strong opposition. This, however, seems to have given way to "external influences," in so far as it appears to have been conceded that, other things being acceptable, ship building might go on at the Arsenal. M. Doyère then suggested the method of part payment by shares to his Excellency, but the latter promptly replied, under date 23rd September 1902, as follows:—

"With reference to the free shares in the Company, their value will vary from one day to the other. If they gained that might be good for the Arsenal, but if they

lost who would be responsible for the injury? I request you therefore to be good enough to use some other method of arranging this transaction."

M. Doyère seems to have been convinced of the fairness of his Excellency's refusal for we find him under date 25th September, writing to the Tartar General as follows:

"With reference to the free shares, your Excellency need not disturb yourself. I will arrange with the company for the full payment in cash."

On the same day, however, M. Doyère writes to Messrs. Racine, Ackermann & Co. as follows:—

"The Tartar General will not accept payment in free shares; at least he throws on me the responsibility of any results from this method of arrangement. As I accept this, there need be no difficulty between you and me."

In view of the Tartar General's actual statement, this does not seem to be quite an accurate description of what that official said.

However it would seem that the old understanding between Messrs. Racine, Ackermann and Co. and M. Doyère continued so far as the shares were concerned; but other questions apparently came under discussion, for on the 7th October M. Doyère, answering a letter of the Tartar General's deputy (Chên) argued that the price for the boats could not be increased as Mr. Chên evidently desired, because "été discuté et arrêté avec les administrations de la Compagnie."

Somewhere about the end of the year 1902, it would seem that Messrs. Racine, Ackermann and Co. had been negotiating to reduce the number of steamers to be built from three to two, for under date the 9th December M. Doyère in a letter to the weiyuan alludes to certain changes which he says are "graves à ses règlements proposés et demandant à réfléchir." On the 10th January, 1903 he advised Messrs. Racine, Ackermann that he has drawn on them for \$21,000 so that, as far as Shanghai was concerned, there seemed no hitch in the progress of affairs. Further light is thrown on the understanding by a letter from Messrs. Racine, Ackermann dated the 22nd January. In this the writers open by thanking M. Doyère for raising the portion of the cost of the two boats which was to be represented by shares from Tls. 115,000 to Tls. 140,000 by which it would seem that, in spite of what has been mentioned above, M. Doyère was still secretly agreeing with Messrs. Racine, Ackermann to accept scrip in lieu of money. All this the Chinese stoutly aver was kept absolutely from their knowledge until the closure of the Arsenal and the dismissal of M. Doyère, and it was only after the strongest pressure had been put on the late Director by his own officials that the full contracts were shown.

In their letter mentioned above, Messrs. Racine, Ackermann and Co. "note with pleasure that M. Doyère has agreed to build only two boats, although three had been contracted for originally," but add that he "asks now \$390,000 for the two, instead of \$333,333.33, with a proviso that, if a third boat be eventually ordered, the difference shall be taken into account so that the total sum for three shall not exceed that originally decided on, viz. \$1,500,000." Messrs. Racine, Ackermann agree to this increase of price but go on to lecture M. Doyère on the distinction between business and sentiment; finally they note that M. Doyère has agreed to pay \$150 for every day beyond the time stipulated for the delivery of the boats. From this letter we also

learn that although so large a shareholder, the Arsenal is prevented by the French Company Act of July 1867, Article 40, from having any representation on the Board of Directors, which consisted of ten foreigners resident in Shanghai, Hankow and Hongkong and two Chinese resident in Shanghai. They could, however, claim the ordinary privileges of shareholders at general meetings. The situation is the more inexplicable since Messrs. Racine, Ackermann had been for some months in possession of M. Doyère's letter of the 25th September, in which, as already mentioned, it was stated that the Chinese authorities had repudiated the transaction.

The next step taken was to draw up a definite contract, in nearly the same terms as the preliminary one, save that no mention was made therein of any payment by shares, and two boats only were contracted for. Why no allusion is made to the compacts and understandings which are known to have existed is a mystery, especially as this contract like the other documents was kept strictly from the cognisance of the Chinese. M. Doyère now turned his attention to the Chinese and drew up a contract which he presented to the Tartar General after getting the weiyuan to stamp it as seen by him and, as M. Doyère says, approved by him. How the Director could have expected any Chinese official to agree to any such document save at the point of the bayonet passes comprehension. By it M. Doyère is made absolute master and practical owner of the Arsenal. The very stock and material was to be at his disposal, if he desired it, on his paying cost price for the same. The Chinese were to pay \$10,000 each month as wages for the workmen and this sum was to be paid not later than the 10th day of the month following that for which it was due. All responsibility for the building of the ships was to be M. Doyère's provided the Chinese found the wages. Article iv. says:—

"This arrangement has for its object the cementing of the friendly relations between China and France and it is for that purpose that the Compagnie Asiatique de Navigation has given the construction of three (sic) ships to the Arsenal and that their construction has received Imperial approval."

The Agreement goes on to state that the Arsenal under M. Doyère may take orders for the building of commercial vessel or warships for any kind of work. M. Doyère states that the estimated cost of the three vessels is to be \$1,150,000, which he divides up as follows:—

Material and direct expenses	\$700,000
Labour	225,000
General expenses	145,000
Profit	80,000
	\$1,150,000

M. Doyère commuted even the sum due to the Customs, for duty on the materials required for the three steamers. He fixed the amount at \$5,000. Article xviii stipulated that the "profits" and other possible receipts were not to be paid to the Chinese, but to be held by M. Doyère as a partial set-off against "les anciennes dettes." The Chinese, on this head, explain that there was delay in paying for the machinery imported from France for the two torpedo-destroyers built at the Arsenal. The French Government at length added this debt to the Boxer Indemnity, and in that connection it was finally paid in Paris. They assert that prior to such payment, M. Doyère held the debt in terrorism over the Tartar General, in order that he might continue his high-handed acts. The officials say they were not informed

of its payment, and that for long after M. Doyère continued to press for it. This is the only 'old debt,' they think Article xviii can refer to. It seems clear that they did not know until 1903 that it had been paid, and not then until they had inquired at Peking. They refuse to believe that M. Doyère was in similar ignorance. To return to the contract—M. Doyère continued pressing it upon the Tartar General, who persistently refused to entertain it. It was a "heads I win: tails you lose" contract, and amounted to a lease in perpetuity of the Arsenal to M. Doyère. It bound the Chinese to maintain the Arsenal, and offered them nothing in return. It would have been bad in English law, if not in French. It was this proposal that inspired the newspaper rumours about a year ago to the effect that the Arsenal had been "leased to the French." Finally, in response to urgent appeals to Peking, the Tartar General secured the aid of Mr. Wei-han, then at Hankow, and formerly manager of the Arsenal. M. Doyère ignored him pointedly, and after he had recovered the "lease" by asking to see it and then keeping it, the Chinese ordered the closure of the Arsenal, and took steps to have M. Doyère removed. The Chinese freely admit the courtesy and consideration of the French Government, and they appreciate very much the present Director. Such were the causes leading to the collapse of the late Mission and the establishment of the new. M. Doyère still refuses to furnish accounts, and has included in his "fanciful" claims a demand for continuation of his pay as Director, (France 7,000 a month), although his stay here is entirely due to his own extraordinary action. The Chinese regard the claim as absurd, and refuse to discuss it, and the offer of M. Ratard, French Consul-General at Shanghai, to arbitrate, has not so far been thankfully accepted. Their impression of his intercession is biased by recollections of his attempts to make them take back the "Pierre et Paul" and a steam house-boat that M. Doyère built for him. The officials contended that the house-boat was a personal gift from M. Doyère to M. Ratard, and expected its actual cost to be made good to the Arsenal. Eventually, M. Doyère agreed to pay the cost of it. They hold M. Doyère responsible for the cost of constructing the "Pierre et Paul," too, and will have nothing to do with her, as by letting her go into service she was made "second-hand." It is said that M. Ratard is renewing his efforts after mediation, and that he has called in the Taotai of Ningpo to help. The Chinese object to be bound by the contract made by M. Doyère, but are willing to go on building the two steamers according to specifications, as efficiently and expeditiously as possible. They are, in fact, going on with them. Is it to be assumed that the purchasers are satisfied with the conditions now existing?

THE TIBETAN EXPEDITION.

And Some Wider Reflections.

The "Echo de Chine" summarises an article from the "Novi Krai" on the subject of the British Expedition into Tibet, which the Russian Journal regards as a great event of the times. The Russo-Japanese conflict, which puts so many other events into the shade, cannot, it says, turn public attention from this subject. Unfortunately the Press of the whole world has passed on this enterprising opinions so diverse, that it is still impo-

sible to form a conclusive judgment in the matter. But at this moment, for Russia at least, and for Japan also, one fact big with significance stands out in relief, viz., that Britain has thrown herself into a new undertaking without waiting for the solution of the Russo-Japanese struggle.

We have always held, it says, that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was not workable. How could it be, when the interests of Japan are diametrically opposed to those of England. Is it not the secret dream of the high-souled islanders of the Far East to unite under the authority, partly nominal and partly effective, of the Mikado, if not the whole of Asia at least its Eastern nations? And this dream is not one England would smile at.

We have always thought, it adds, that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was concluded hastily under the pressure of the war with the Boers and that this anti-aesthetic alliance would dissolve itself. Its rupture would not draw down on the English any shadow of blame for they have derived no benefit from a Union which has always been, what it is to-day, platonic.

And we believe, it concludes, we are not far from the truth in seeing a forecast of that near rupture in the fact that the English are pursuing their action in Tibet at a time when, otherwise, their attention would be quite concentrated on the solution of the Russo-Japanese conflict.

THE COMING "CHINESE WEEKLY."

In the year 1868 Dr. Y. J. Allen started a newspaper for the Chinese literati which has expanded into the now famous 20-cent monthly, the "Review of the Times." This Review has numbered the Emperor among its readers, and it has become "guide, philosopher, and friend" to scholars and educated merchants in all the provinces. It supplies a felt need, and will be in continuous demand.

Encouraged by its success, the Committee of the Diffusion Society have planned a further venture in the form of a cheap weekly sheet of news and magazine material, to sell at 5 cash (or \$11.15 a year, including postage), with the Rev. W. A. Cornaby as editor. The sheet will be of the same size as the best native dailies. Its Chinese title 大同報 is a fine one, though difficult to express in any one English phrase. It implies that all subjects will be dealt with upon the basis of common human sympathy and coincidence of interest.

The "Chinese Weekly" will be published on the 29th of February, and each succeeding Monday. It will contain some 9,700 character-spaces of news, 3,400 of literary matter, and over 10,000 smaller character-spaces of advertisement for a start. And, it may be mentioned in passing, it will become the best advertising medium for the native market in China, thus being a boon to all Western firms who wish to push their wares in the various provinces.

The literary material will be of an attractive kind and will include: Articles on Current Events, on Social and National Topics, and on Religion and Ethics, adapted to the demands of the Chinese literati, whose whole education until recently has been on the ethics of the ancient sages. Besides this, it will contain: The best sayings of the world's thinkers, Biographical sketches of great men, History of civilisation and pro-

gress of nations, Manners and customs in various lands, Travel and discovery, History of modern inventions, Recent Science, Commercial particulars, and finally short stories and anecdotes.

Being planned on such broad lines, it has been decided to send ten thousand presentation copies all over the empire each week of the first month of issue. These will be forwarded (1) to all mandarins of counties, prefectures, and provinces; who will find it the more acceptable as the first numbers will contain a far-reaching scheme for the pacification of China, which has been drawn up by Dr. Timothy Richard, and is being forwarded to Court through the Shanghai Taotai, who feels it to be as feasible as it is desirable; (2) to every Government College; (3) to prominent missionaries in every occupied provincial, prefectural, and county capital; and (4) to the leading native booksellers in the above cities, throughout the empire.

The "Chinese Weekly" will further all existing interests, and interfere with none. It will do much to open up the minds of the reading classes of China to recognise the wide world of humanity, and the great realm of Truth. And as the present demand for information and the New Learning is very great, the "Chinese Weekly" would seem to have a brilliant future before it.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

FROM the "Chefoo Express" of the 30th ult. we learn that there were 25 war correspondents at Port Arthur.—The larger part of the U. S. naval squadron is expected at Chefoo this month.—The proposed masked ball has been abandoned, owing to so few ladies having accepted the Committee's invitations.—The Kaiser's birthday was celebrated by a dinner at the Beach Hotel of 28 covers, presided over by Dr. Lenz.—The Russian fleet at Port Arthur at the end of last month comprised 8 battleships, 5 cruisers, 31 smaller craft, and a number of Volunteer ships.

We have received the "Peking and Tientsin Times" to the 1st inst.—The new Russian telegraph line between Ferghana and Chinese Turkestan has been completed.—The Tartar General at Moukden has been ordered by the Russian General Commanding to provide 500 carts in three days for the transport of arms and ammunition.—The Board of Punishments is seriously considering the task of codifying the laws of China.—Anxiety has affected the health of the Empress Dowager, but the Court doctors expect to bring her Majesty round again.—The Court has made some very valuable presents to H. E. Chang Chih-tung in recognition of his services, which Peking cannot yet afford to lose.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 6th inst.—The U. S. S. Zafiro arrived safely at Chemulpo.—The income of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Hongkong, in 1903 was \$23,411. A debit balance of \$983 was paid off, part repayment of loan took \$279, and the year closed with a credit balance of \$506.—It is said that the northern half of the Hankow-Canton railway is to be managed by the Belgians and the southern half by the Americans.—The steamer Italia has been sold to the Chuyetsu Kisen Kaisha, and renamed Noto Maru.—A telegram to the Hongkong Daily Press says that Mrs. Maybrick was released on the 31st ult.—The

steamer Kwongtung, for the Hongkong-Canton trade, was launched from Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co.'s yard on the 2nd.—The transport Dilwara goes on home with the women, children, and invalids; only the fighting men return to Hongkong.—The new French Canton river steamer Paul Beau ran a trial trip in Hongkong waters on the 3rd. She "attained a very satisfactory speed."—Dr. F. Krüger, formerly German Consul at Manila, has succeeded at Hongkong Dr. Gumprecht, who has been transferred to Cairo.—The U. S. monitor Monterey proceeded to Canton on the 3rd.—It is stated that the Serbian regicides have been dismissed from Belgrade.—The accounts of Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., for 1903 show a divisible balance of \$99,177. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 9 per cent and carry forward the balance, \$9,177.—The accounts of the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., for 1903 show a divisible balance of \$100,845. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 48 per cent, making 64 per cent for the year, put \$35,000 to contingencies, and carry forward the balance, \$5,845.—The Foochow correspondent of the "Hongkong Daily Press" mentions that Mr. Rickett has resigned the agency there of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and is going home and is succeeded by Mr. C. H. Balfour.—The Hongkong A. D. C., which had advertised a performance for Wednesday next, has withdrawn it, having discovered that the 17th is Ash Wednesday.—Sir Frederick Treves, the great surgeon, is expected in Hongkong about the end of this month.—There has been great activity in naval circles in Hongkong, and the battleships Ocean and Vengeance, both heavily provisioned and munitioned, were to sail on the 6th, ostensibly for Mirs Bay.—The "South China Morning Post" says that the fighting men recalled from the homeward-bound transport Dilwara have dwindled down to Major Baker Brown, R. E.—There was a big fire in Bonham Strand on the 5th. The insurances, in German and Chinese Offices, amounted to \$75,000.—The H.-A. L. S. Kiautschou made a record run of 3 days 21 hours from Hongkong to Singapore.

We learn from the "Siam Observer" that Mr. W. J. Archer, C. M. G., Judge of H. M. Consular Court at Bangkok, for whom Mr. H. P. Wilkinson has been acting, will not return to Bangkok, having been appointed to the International Court in Egypt.

It does not seem very good taste on the part of the Editor of the "Siam Observer," considering that he escaped fourteen days' imprisonment by making an ample apology to Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, to reprint in his issue of the 2nd ult. the grossly one-sided article in "Truth" in which Mr. Wilkinson was held up to public opprobrium for his action in the Tilleke case.

BURMA, thanks to Fielding Hall and his "Soul of a People," as well as to the recent turn of political events, is the cynosure of many British eyes. The history of 1903, therefore, issued from the Government Printing Office at Rangoon, is not without its especial interest. The Honourable Sir Frederic Fryer, K.C.S.I., holds charge of the administration. The volume of trade between the Southern Shan States and Burma continued to decrease. Things were better in the Northern States, although the crops (tea and garden stuff excepted) were poor. All over, there was a deficient rainfall. The Police report of crime, mostly unlawful wounding, seemed to show that the

"soul of the people" was getting somewhat tarnished. The Rangoon Municipal Tax was reduced from nine to eight per cent, without lowering the revenue. More land is coming into cultivation, but there are so many unregistered squatters that the returns are no criterion. European troops maintained numbered 4,789, and volunteers 2,737. Road-making proceeded on a wholesale scale. The new sections of railways opened brought up the total mileage to 1342.95.

We notice that one of our Japan contemporaries explains that the "Graphic" can hardly be regarded as an authority on foreign affairs in general, or the Russo-Japan crisis in particular. As a matter of fact, there is hardly a journalist in London as well informed on foreign affairs, or commanding as valuable sources of news, as Mr. Lucien Wolf, the Foreign Editor of the "Daily Graphic." His essays in the magazines on foreign and colonial affairs are ordinarily signed "Diplomaticus."

SOME amusing extracts from the Tibetan code of rules for warfare are published by the "Englishman." The first of them is instructive in the light of recent events.

"Before going to war," says the Tibetan strategist, "the strength of the enemy should be carefully ascertained and diplomacy is to be exhausted before a campaign is undertaken. Anyone coming with overtures of peace should be well received."

Another rule laid down is:—

"If a sentry kills a messenger coming to make peace, he shall be sent to his home in disgrace, mounted on some old useless horse with broken harness."

Humanity to the vanquished foe is enjoined by the following directions:

"If you be defeated you must give up your arms, and those who give these up must not be killed. Should anyone kill one who has given up his arms, he must be derided and scoffed at as a coward." A General or officer who is taken prisoner should be well treated, "so that in the event of your ever falling into his hands he may also treat you well."

"Regrettable incidents" come within the scope of the final rule:—"Should an army be defeated and obliged to fly, nothing should be said to them, but they should not be rewarded or receive any presents, even though the leader be a great man."

THE "Financial News" has the following:—

Aside from all other considerations making for war or peace in the Far East, the ability of Japan to stand the strain of a long and costly war has frequently been called into question. The country is admittedly progressive and prosperous; but it has been pointed out that her trade is a thing of comparatively recent growth, and the argument has been used that her resources are as yet so undeveloped that the actual capital at her command is too small to admit of her tackling so formidable an adversary as Russia in any circumstances. Those who make light of Japan, however, and ridicule her resources, have little idea of the immense progress made in the progressive little island during the past decade or so. Some comparative figures, recently issued in an official publication at Tokio, throw an interesting light on this subject. (Here follow some figures and deductions from the recently issued "Financial and Economical Annual of Japan.")

A further fact which goes to prove Japan's economic progress is that the

amount of specie reserves of the Bank of Japan has been repeatedly advanced, with the approval of the Imperial Diet, and that the total, which was only 44,000,000 yen at the end of 1900, grew to 95,000,000 yen in 1901, and to 100,000,000 yen in 1902. The issue margin of the same bank reaches at present 35,000,000 yen to 40,000,000 yen. This is a significant fact, never known before; for as late as two years ago the excess issue exceeded 40,000,000 yen. Moreover, the bank possesses in London 35,000,000 yen in specie, as a careful reading of the bank's weekly reports must show. The bank, therefore, may be said to possess an issue margin of 70,000,000 yen to 75,000,000 yen. Altogether, it will be seen from the foregoing figures that Japan's economic position is by no means to be despised, and that, if the worst came to the worst, the country would, at least, be better able to stand the strain of a war than she was at the time of the outbreak of hostilities with China.

The following notes are taken from the "New York Maritime Register" of the 30th December:—

Arara (Br. s.s.), from New York via Singapore and Manila for Hongkong, put back to Manila with sundry losses and damages sustained in heavy weather; cargo damaged by shifting, which was being restored Dec. 28. Would be able to proceed shortly.

Olivebank (Br. sp.), from Shanghai for Royal Roads, B.C., arrived at San Francisco Dec. 28 with three of her four lower masts broken off below the tops, under a jury rig of a number of fore and aft sails, rigged up on the remaining stumps. The ship, which sailed from Shanghai in ballast on Oct. 26, was struck by a typhoon on Nov. 9. All hands were five days clearing away the wreckage owing to the heavy seas. The hull of the vessel was in good condition, with the exception of the starboard bulwark amidships, smashed by one of the yards when it fell. When repairs were completed she would continue her voyage.

St. Bede (Br. s.s.), before reported at Suez from New York for Manila, on Dec. 24 had been surveyed and was found to be considerably damaged. She would have to discharge 2,000 tons of cargo and go into dry dock to make temporary repairs. London, Dec. 28.—Part of cargo of str. St. Bede, was damaged on the quay at Suez by rain.

The following extract from the San Francisco "Weekly Commercial News" of the 7th ult. will be read with great interest:—

It is reported from New York that the recently elected directors of the International Banking Corporation organised by electing J. S. Fearon president of the Corporation in place of Wm. L. Moyer. Mr. Moyer is president of the National Shoe & Leather Bank of New York, which requires all of his attention, it is understood. Mr. Fearon was for years one of the best known merchants in Shanghai; on the opening of the branch of this bank at Shanghai he was made manager at that point. Last September he was elected vice-president, and now becomes president. The principal field of the International is in the Orient, and Mr. Fearon's experience and intimate knowledge of conditions there will be of immense value to his bank.

John Hubbard was re-elected treasurer; James H. Rogers, secretary; Allan W. Paige, resident attorney and assistant secretary at Bridgeport.

Thomas H. Hubbard was re-elected chairman of the Board of Directors.

The agencies at Bombay and Calcutta were raised to the rank of branches with F. H. Sutton as manager of the Bombay branch.

Law Reports.

H. B. M. POLICE COURT.

5th February.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq., Police Magistrate.

R. v. ABDUL RAHMAN.

The prisoner's dock at the British Consular Police Court on Friday morning was occupied by a young Indian. Round-shouldered, with a negligé shock of coarse black hair, a prominent nose, receding chin, large unsoaped ears, big, loose mouth, the typical yellow eyeballs, and face pitted with small pox, Abdul Rahman looked what he was described to be, a scallywag. He was charged with stealing a uniform great-coat, a cloth jacket, a pair of trousers, a cotton shirt, and five dollars Mex. The total value of the loot was assessed at \$30.

Police sergeant Danson explained that the prisoner had been given into custody the night before, on a charge of theft.

Sikh-policeman 142, Kala Singh, said that Ahmed Singh, another Sikh, brought the prisoner to him in Broadway about seven o'clock on Thursday night, and gave him into custody on a charge of theft.

In reply to the charge, the Court Interpreter stated that the accused said: "I did not steal. To make up such a thing against me is bad luck."

The complainant, a Sikh, said his name was Harnam Singh—not Ahmed—and he lived at No. 5, Pingchao Road, "topside." He was employed in the "cleansing and scavenging department" by the Municipal Council. His story was to the following effect:—

This man (the prisoner) was weeping in the Nanking Road. I asked him the reason, and he told me he had "no cents for eating." I gave him forty cents, and "took him to my house for giving him something for chow." I left him there when I went to work. When I returned, an Indian joss-man asked me to go with him to the Yangtzepoo Police station, as he spoke no English, and had to teach two foreigners to play on the bagpipes. When I came to my house again, there were four men there—myself, my brother—he of the red turban; he is watchman at the "Shanghai Mercury" office—this thief-man, and the joss-man. We all went out. When I returned from work next morning (2nd February), I missed my clothes, which I had left on the bed. In consequence of what a Chinaman told me, I went to look for the prisoner. At the Mohammedan mosque in Kiukiang Road they told me this man was very bad. My brother watched at the Old Dock for him, while I took his duty at the paper office. I also reported the matter at the Sinza Road Police station. I caught him last night in Broadway, and handed him over to the police. The clothes he was wearing, are my clothes. The clothes I have lost are "one private coat, one trouser, one shirt, one Municipal long coat, and \$5 in the pocket." The 'Municipal' coat was valued at about \$18. He valued his plain clothes at \$7.50.

When this evidence was read over to the prisoner, his sententious remark, being interpreted, was: Only a very Foolish Person publicly promenades in Purloined Habiliments. My Attire is not the Product of a Theft. The Goods were given to me by the Brother who toils in the Printing Office—He of the Red Turban.

The case was adjourned for the production of the Chinese witness.

Shanghai, 6th February.

This prisoner was brought up on remand from the previous day.

Harnam Singh, recalled, said the \$5 he missed from his great-coat pocket was in silver, not in notes. He put the money in his pocket on Saturday and had not taken it out since.

Liu Laou-su, a maker of brass kettles, said he lived in the same house as Harnam Singh, but downstairs. On Monday he saw the prisoner and three other men coming down the stairs and out of the house. In a short time prisoner returned alone, went upstairs and soon after came down again. He then had his arms together as though supporting a bundle and he was walking fast. Witness did not speak to the man.

Cross-examined—Witness said prisoner was dressed when he came down alone, exactly as he was when he came down with the three other men. Prisoner was the only man of the four who was wearing a cap; the others had turbans. Prisoner's clothes were the same kind and colour as those he now wore.

Prisoner suggested that if he had the same clothes each time he could not very well have stolen the clothes.

Naran Singh, watchman at the "Mercury" office and brother of complainant, said he lived at the "Mercury" office but went to his brother's house for food. He saw the prisoner at his brother's house on Monday. After complainant went on duty at one o'clock prisoner remained with the rest of them. At four o'clock they went away together. Witness went to the "Mercury" office; two others got into richas, but what became of prisoner witness did not know. Prisoner was in the house from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. In the course of conversation prisoner said he had missed his ship, he was hungry and had no clothing. Witness was sure his brother gave prisoner no clothes nor did he (witness) give them to him. Prisoner was wearing a short khaki-coloured coat in the house. It was warm clothing. Complainant came back about seven o'clock in the evening but the losses were not discovered till next morning. He knew his brother kept a few dollars for expenses in his pocket.

Prisoner, in a long statement, said he had some khaki-coloured clothes which he had sold to a Chinese shop and he could say where the shop was. The last witness with his own hands gave prisoner the clothes he was now wearing and was accused of stealing. It was after he had been given these clothes that he sold his own.

Naran Singh, in answer to his Worship, added that prisoner had called at the "Mercury" office a fortnight before to enquire after a Bengali friend of his and witness spoke to him for about five minutes.

Detective Kingston said he had searched prisoner in the police station. When charged prisoner said that the clothes he had on had been given him by complainant's brother. He knew nothing about the great coat or the \$5 he was said to have stolen. All that was found on him was 30 cents and two boxes of

matches. Witness had searched all the second-hand shops in Hongkew and some in the central district but was unable to find the great-coat. A description of the articles was sent to all the stations.

His Worship adjourned the hearing till Monday to give prisoner an opportunity of pointing out the shop where he sold his khaki clothes and to call any witnesses he might have.

Shanghai, 8th February.

The "Municipal coat" that was lost was found, and the excuses of Abdul Rahman, the twenty-year-old Sikh charged with stealing the clothes of another Sikh who befriended him, broke down.

Detective Kingston stated that he discovered the coat at No. 131, Boone Road, a second-hand shop kept by Tsang Ling-kee. The proprietor said he bought it from an Indian for three dollars. The detective told the magistrate that the prisoner took him to No. 16, Peking Road, on Sunday afternoon, where he had sold his own old khaki clothes. He had both Chinamen present as witnesses.

The Boone Road shop-keeper identified the coat produced as one sold to him by the prisoner. Prisoner told him he was trying to get money to go to Singapore. That was on the 1st February.

Invited to plead "guilty or not guilty," prisoner replied (through the interpreter), "Just as your Worship thinks." This, of course, was not permissible. Told so, he elected to be summarily dealt with, and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

THE U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

10th February.

Before DR. BARCHET, Acting Judicially.

SHANGHAI DETECTIVE THREATENED WITH REVOLVER.

Sometimes the lot of a Shanghai detective appears to be no more happy than that of Gilbert's policeman. In the course of his duty, that section of it which takes him to domiciles of questionable character, Detective-Sergeant Giffillan has recently undergone the exciting ordeal of facing the muzzle of a loaded revolver, in the hand of an angry American citizen.

Without going too much into details, which in this case are scarcely profitable to publish, the facts, elicited during the hearing of various charges against M. Strauss, appeared to be as follows:—

Strauss is an American subject, tenant of No. 3, Dixwell Road. Mr. Jones, in the name of the Municipal Council, charged him with keeping a disorderly house, with selling liquor without a licence, and with threatening to shoot Detective Giffillan.

Defendant was represented by Mr. Lamme, who vigorously objected to the whole indictment, which had been altered and added to, in contravention of U. S. Law, and which did not say when and where the alleged offences had taken place.

Mr. Jones said it did. Dixwell Road was the address given. "Yes, but where?" insisted the Defence. "That may be in Heaven or the New Jerusalem for what we know. And when did all this happen? You don't say."

"Oh yes, we do," retorted the Council's advocate. "We state the 6th inst." "Sixth instant of what?" demanded Mr. Lamme. "It might have been three thousand years ago." "Instant means 'this month'" explained Mr. Jones, and the extraordinary reply came that it did nothing of the kind. The Judge seemed to think it sufficient, explicit, however, and ordered the case to proceed.

The story of Detective Giffillan, briefly, was that he had suspicions about this house at No. 3, Dixwell Road. Women had been distributing cards in the town, and he had ascertained that the Astor House chief steward was the actual tenant. At about 1 a.m. on the 6th instant, he got two of his acquaintances to accompany him, and sent them into the house while he listened at an open window in the rear. The door was closed behind them, after they were admitted. There were three women there. Beer was uncorked, and the price fixed at one dollar a bottle. The men refused wine which was proffered at five dollars a bottle. As soon as he heard the clink of money passing, he knocked at the door. There was considerable delay before it was opened. One of the two civilians, described by defendant's advocate as "sneaks" and "decoy ducks," testified that the mistress would not open the door until the beer had been cleared away. They had no time to drink any of it. While Detective Giffillan was making a note in his pocket book, he heard the startling words: "Get out of this, or I'll shoot you dead." It was the defendant Strauss, standing at the door leading to the stairway. He was in his pyjamas, and held a revolver pointed straight at the detective. The latter dropped his note book and stick, and closed with the man, eventually capturing the lethal weapon. It was loaded. Next day, when arrested, the defendant said he was sorry he had not put a bullet through the detective.

In cross-examination, the detective was asked to say that, having gone in without a warrant, and disturbed this man's slumbers, the defendant had a right to shoot the trespasser. He declined to take this view of the incident.

Evidence was given by Mr. E. L. Allen, assistant overseer of Taxes, to the effect that Strauss had no licence whatever from the Municipal Council. Mr. Lamme raised a laugh by making him state that Mr. Jones, the Council's advocate, had no licence either.

A Chinese shroff, examined in Chinese by Dr. Barchet, proved that the rent of these premises was collected by him from the defendant.

The detective's story was amply corroborated by the "decoys," one of whom, in cross-examination, swore that he stood all night, from the detective's departure until dawn, holding the knob of the door behind which the defendant was imprisoned. Two other civilians, one of whom described himself as a "remittance man, temporarily out of employment," spoke of independent visits to the house, and their impressions of its character. Circumstances to strengthen the case, mostly relevant to the character of the inmates, were narrated by Detective-Sergeant Brown, Detective Eadie, and Detective Bookless. Police Sergeant MacDonald proved receipt of the loaded revolver from Giffillan early on the morning of the 6th inst.

After the adjournment for tiffin, Maurice Strauss himself was examined. He added that in addition to being chief steward at the Astor House, he was also electrical engineer there. He came from Johannesburg, where he managed a cinematographic exhibition. He rented this house for a young woman who was in his care. She was not a bad character. No other women lived there. The only liquor kept there was for his own consumption, and hers. The house was in a lonely situation, and the woman complained about people molesting her there. She refused to stay there at nights alone. He went there to sleep after that. On the night in question, he heard a disturbance, and went downstairs. He found a man struggling with the woman he had mentioned. He ordered the man to go, or he would shoot. Two others came forward, and he (defendant) was struck senseless. His clothes were covered with blood. He reported the outrage in the morning to the police.

In cross-examination, he said if the intruder had not claimed to be a detective, he would have shot him. The house was all lighted up in order that he might see who it was that had been bothering the

woman. He knew nothing about cards being distributed. The woman had explained that the other two women were friends of hers, who had called to see her. She told him she never sold any of the beer, and he certainly received no money from her. The name of the woman was "Peppie Atlas."

In addressing the Court, Mr. Jones remarked that while this might be a novel case in the American Consulate, it was a fact that within the last two or three months no less than five unlicensed houses had been closed, and persons connected therewith had been deported by the French and Russian Consulates, and, he believed, by the Italian Consulate also. These unlicensed houses were growing in number in a very undesirable way.

Mr. Lamme sought to discredit the witnesses, suggesting that the civilian witnesses were not respectable, and that the evidence of the police, whose business it was to "live in the midst of lies, and treachery, and misrepresentation," was not reliable. He argued, further, that a house occupied by a man's mistress alone did not come within the province of the law. If it were so—(here followed a wholesale reflection upon the morals of Shanghai). The police knew that this house was leased by a respectable firm to a respectable man. They knew the name of the woman who lived there, and in going there without warrant or legitimate business, they exceeded their duty. In the States, if all three had been shot, the coroner's jury would have decided that they had died from an "overdose of zeal," and would have commended the householder for shooting. In this case, he submitted that the defendant would have been perfectly within his rights if he had shot them. A private citizen had certain rights which even a Shanghai detective was bound to respect. If there had been another man there, instead of a woman, they would have been "fired out." One of the "sneaks" skipped out, the detective went for assistance, and the other decor—the only one interested in public morals—held the handle of the door all night. (Laughter.)

The Court reserved judgment, and allowed defendant's bail at \$100 to continue in force.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 8th February.

Before the CHHSIEN, MR. KUAN CHUN (Magistrate), and MR. H. H. BRISTOW (Assistant British Assessor).

Pootung Murder Case.

The trial of the notorious Vah Maw-maw, the big robust runner with the rolling, roving eye, drew to its close today. There were other prisoners, but Vah Maw-maw eclipses them in importance.

Mr. Jones, prosecuting for the Municipal Council, had some remarks to offer on the evidence. Vah Maw-maw had not been charged with murder, but the charges against him were very serious. He had instigated or authorised this murder, and that was an offence which ought to be punished, whether a murder took place or not. He was also charged with preventing the murderer or murderers being brought to justice for their crime. The father of the deceased man had told how in a teahouse Vah Maw-maw persuaded him to accept \$300 instead of bringing a charge of murder against Siao Ma-foo. He refused to let him see the body, and got him to sign a paper. Wong Zan-ching had corroborated, as had also

the last witness called by Mr. Bidoula^c, namely Yih Shang-tai. It showed that Vah Maw-maw knew about the murder and the charge against Siao Ma-foo. The brother of the deceased had identified the body, and described how it had ropes round the neck and ankles. It had also been shown that there was a gang of thieves whose business was to steal bales of cotton from the jetties, that Vah Maw-maw was the head of the gang and took part of the spoil, and that the deceased had informed about one of the thefts. Inspector Armstrong and Inspector Mellows, of the Settlement and Water Police respectively, had told how they knew Vah Maw-maw as a pirate, and later (even while holding his position at the Court) as the head of a large gang of thieves, with cargo boats and steam launches. Lao Si-nyah, who was the yuloh-man, had told about the scene on the boat, apparently not considering that he was at all concerned in the murder. Whether his story about the strangling was true or not, it was plain that the boat went down stream, and that the man was thrown overboard. Wong Zang-ching saw the deceased with the accused, and heard afterwards that he had been killed for giving information about some of the thieves. He also confirmed the other evidence with regard to Vah Maw-maw's payment to the father of the deceased. Detective Moore, when recalled, had proved what the witnesses freely and willingly stated to the police. That was important when it was suggested that subsequently the witnesses were intimidated, and were not so frank in Court, owing to Vah Maw-maw's undoubted great influence. They had to face the possibility, should Vah Maw-maw get off, of sharing the fate of the deceased. The witnesses for the defence were called to prove that the man met his death by accident, but under cross-examination they did not show up well. To begin with, their names were down on the list of persons "wanted" and they were believed to be accomplices and members of Vah Maw-maw's gang. Siao Ma-foo, the first one, got wrong in his dates, and gave a wrong version of his story given before the city magistrates. He said that he came up from the Ewo wharf with a cargo of kerosene, and that the deceased slipped into the water when poling the boat off the wharf. At the time he professed to have been coming up river with this heavy cargo, the tide was strongly against him. The manager of the wharf had also shown that no kerosene left then, and that (in fact) none had been stored there. If it were an accident, why did Vah Maw-maw take five days to tell the father, and why obtain that documentary promise to refrain from prosecuting, for which he paid such an exorbitant sum as \$300? Because his statements were not true. No wonder the father was "chicken-hearted" when confronted with Vah Maw-maw, the head city runner and the head of a gang of thieves. The connection between Vah Maw-maw and the thieves, and his connection with the murderers, had been clearly proved. The evidence on the second charge was stronger still. There had been objections made to some of the evidence, as informal in the courts of some other countries where the circumstances were quite different. Here they did not and could not apply. Vah Maw-maw was wanted for a long string of crimes, and such a malefactor should be put in some place where he would not be such a menace to the community as Vah Maw-maw had been.

Vah Maw-maw was taken into an ante-room, while the other accused were interrogated by the magistrates.

Judgment was postponed, in order that the magistrates might confer.

Shanghai, 9th February.

Before Mr. WANG (Deputy Magistrate) and the GERMAN ASSESSOR.

Furious Driving.

A mafoo was charged with furiously driving a private carriage along the Bubbling Well Road at 10.15 p.m. on the 8th instant, to the common danger and contrary to Municipal Regulations.

Sikh P. C. 227 said that about 10.30 p.m. on Monday he saw the defendant driving down the Bubbling Well Road at a furious pace. A native constable in Carter Road called out to the mafoo to stop, but the latter took no notice and the constable blew his whistle. Witness heard the whistle and was therefore able to stop the carriage. He stood in the road and stopped the carriage, the pony almost swerving into a tree at the side of the road.

A foreigner gave evidence that the carriage belonged to the Laou Kung Mow Cotton Mill and was quite unable to travel at a fast rate. It was impossible for it to be furiously driven. He admitted that the mafoo should have pulled up when told to do so by the police. The defendant was fined \$25.

The Servant Trouble.

Captain Gray charged a houseboy with leaving his employment without giving notice, on the 8th inst., and also with intimidating his servants to leave their employment.

The prosecutor said that the defendant had been in his employ for only eight days. He engaged him on the 1st instant for one month. During the eight days he was very insolent to witness's wife, who was ill, and on the 8th he left without giving any notice. On the same day he returned to the house and threatened the coolie that if he did not also leave he would kill him. The coolie had worked very satisfactorily, but the boy was anything but satisfactory. The result was that although the coolie wished to stay, he was afraid to do so.

The defendant denied that he had tried to persuade the coolie to leave.

In reply to the Assessor, the prosecutor said he had not paid the defendant's wages and did not feel inclined to do so. He did not care about the money; it was the intimidation he objected to. The coolie was thoroughly frightened on account of the threats and had been afraid to come to Court to give evidence. Witness had had trouble with his servants for some two months. There seemed to be a gang in league to prevent him from keeping his servants. He did not care what he paid as long as he had trustworthy servants. For two months he had been unable to keep a servant longer than a few days. They left sometimes in the night leaving the house doors open. As he was often away in the course of his business, his wife was entirely in the servants' hands.

In reply to the Magistrate, witness said that to cangue the defendant on the premises would be a fitting punishment, but he was afraid that if that were done he would never get another servant.

The defendant was sentenced to one week's imprisonment and the wages due to him were ordered to be forfeited.

The Feather Nuisance.

A coolie was charged with conveying bales of feathers through the streets,

improperly packed, contrary to Municipal Regulations, at 5.35 p.m. on the 2nd instant.

The evidence showed that a foreign policeman saw the bales on a cargo-boat at the jetty and seeing that they were not properly packed, warned the men not

to bring them ashore. His warning was unheeded and the defendant was arrested when conveying the bales through the streets, the feathers flying in all directions and being an insufferable nuisance. The defendant was fined \$5.

Moy, Messrs. P. F. Varawa, W. Trantmann, L. Gex, L. Richy, G. Vasilupolo, S. C. Boyatezi, Y. Y. Choutchon, and Davidoff. For Moscow—Lieut. A. T. C. Rundle, and Mr. Geo. T. Poole. For St. Petersburg—Mrs. P. F. Varawa and child.

Per str. KOSAI MARU.—For Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Pilatte, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sato, Messrs. J. Sakurai, S. Kumamoto, T. Sayegi, Van Corbach, J. Vaughan, and M. Eugenio. For Moji—Mr. K. Kojima. For Kobe—Messrs. Y. Fujita, Ting Yu-su, Foo Pe-woo, and Shu Yei kwa. For Yokohama—Messrs. Russ, Rydzewski, F. Thom, and Wong Me-shung.

Per str. KIANGYUNG.—For Ngankin—Rev. Father Colvez.

Per str. CHIYUEN.—For Swatow—Mr. W. Grage.

Per str. KUNGPING.—For Chefoo—Mr. Listosgi.

Per str. POYANG.—For Wuhu—Mr. and Mrs. Spinney, and Mr. N. E. Cornish. For Chinkiang—Mr. Caines. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Dobson, and Mr. B. Englielmo.

Per str. KIUKIANG.—For Weihaiwei—Mrs. Lumley and child.

Per str. WOOSUNG.—For Hongkong—Mrs. C. W. Cooper, Messrs. Stringer and Tong.

Per str. COPTIC.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. J. Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Moss and child, Sergt. J. G. Watt, Messrs. J. J. Woodruff, J. A. B. Smith, W. W. Cox, Geo. Garton, A. Silva Netto and child, and R. W. Boethwick.

Per str. KIANGYUNG.—For Chinkiang—Mr. Kayachi.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—For Ningpo—Mr. W. A. Crombie.

Per str. SUITAI.—For Kiangyin—Mr. and Mrs. Worth and two children. For Nanking—Dr. Krabbe, and Mr. Eiker. For Hankow—Mr. T. Ito.

Per str. MALTA.—For Hongkong—Mrs. Kirch and three children. Mrs. Badalka, Messrs. J. S. Hooper, P. F. Lavers, H. F. Bell, E. E. Parsons, J. H. Bolker, J. Byrne-Hackett, Wm. Brown, G. Mawley, A. Baratz, and Bastien. For London—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pettican, Miss Maddison, and Mr. Leonard Kerr. For Marseilles—Messrs. F. Grove and J. H. Moore.

Per str. KIANGKWAN.—For Chinkiang—Mr. Tam Wing and child.

Per str. HAEAN.—For Chefoo—Mrs. O'Brien Butler.

INWARD.

Per str. HSINFUNG.—From Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. Sato, Rev. J. Gowdy, Messrs. Kilner, G. H. Gowan, and S. Plowright.

Per str. MONGOLIA.—From Dalny—Messrs. N. Brodsky, Gruntahl, and Lilien.

Per str. POYANG.—From Hankow and Ports—Messrs. Bennett, J. R. Harding, Medina, H. Sheppard, and J. G. Hamilton.

Per str. EL DORADO.—From Chefoo and Weihaiwei—Mrs. Partridge, and Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Messrs. Goutherine and Asapane.

Per str. YUENWO.—From Hankow and Ports—Mrs. Ingles and two children, Mrs. Orr Ewing and five children, Dr. J. G. Watt, R.N., Messrs. Grenard, Styan, Laine, Adamson, and Rowe.

Per str. MEIDAH.—From Hankow—Messrs. Ed. Manderbach and P. Mestendorff.

Per str. ELLA.—From Nanking—Messrs. Y. Huidekoper, J. Bruins, and J. von Driysberg.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo—Miss Maddison.

Per str. KIANGYUNG.—From Hankow and Ports—Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Wilson, Capt. Mawler, Dr. Ferguson, and Mr. J. R. Harding.

Per str. SUIWO.—From Hankow—Mr. B. Land.

Per str. SUITAI.—From Hankow—Messrs. Campignon and Evers.

SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Digestion converts food into blood, brain, muscle; gives vigour, vitality, health. Indigestion makes good food poison, breeds dolts, laggards, hobbling rheumatics, liverish tempers, nerve-racking pains. Seigel's Syrup ensures digestion, dispels disease, produces health. Backed by 34 years' unflinching success in 16 countries. "For several years I was a martyr to indigestion and flatulence," says Mr. Blackie, of Post Office Chambers, Auckland, N.Z. "Eight boxes of Mother Seigel's Syrup completely restored me to health."



FOR INDIGESTION.

BIRTH.

SHAW.—On the 8th of February, 1904, at Pendry, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, the wife of Charles R. Shaw, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PARKER—PEACHY.—By the Rev. Edward Wilcher, of Kobe, Japan, Mollie Reynolds Peachy, of San Francisco, California, to Robert Howard Parker, of Philadelphia, U.S.A.

DOBSON—NEATBY.—On the 6th of February, 1904, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai by the Rev. C. J. Fitz-Simons Symons, B.A., George Francis Clement, eldest son of Austin Dobson, LL.D., of Baling, to Janet Blair, eldest daughter of Thomas Neatby, M.D., formerly of Hampstead.

BOWEN—SANDERS.—On the 6th of February, 1904, at 122, Rue Palikao, Shanghai, by the Rev. Young J. Allen, D.D., LL.D., the Rev. Albert C. Bowen to Miss Jeanne Sanders, both of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

STEWART—GRESSION.—On 9th February, 1904, at H. B. M. Consulate and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Gershom Stewart, of Hongkong, to Henrietta Ellen, "Nellie," third daughter of Major W. H. Gresson, Fernleigh, Cheltenham, late of the York and Lancaster Regiment.

WILSON—KOCH.—On the 10th of February, 1904, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, by Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. C. J. Fitz-Simons Symons, B.A., Walter England, youngest son of John Michael Wilson, of Dublin, Ireland, to Lina Luise, daughter of Friederich Wilhelm Koch, of Hamburg, Germany.

Home papers, please copy.

DEATHS.

COLLINS.—On the 1st February, at Kiu-kiang, Frederick William Collins, of the Chinese Customs Service, aged 44 years.

Hongkong papers, please copy.

SELLICK.—On the 5th of February, 1904, at the General Hospital, Margaret Sellick, the beloved wife of Stephen Sellick, aged 25 years.

GARRITT.—On the 4th of February, 1904, at Hangchow, Malcolm Finley, youngest child of the Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Garritt, aged 8 months.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. NONNI.—For Dalny—Baron Drahenfels.

Per str. SOONGARI.—For Chemulpo—Rt. Rev. Bishop D. H. Moore, and Mr. Henry T. Allen.

Per str. MONGOLIA.—For Dalny—Mrs. Goloviznine, Mrs. Chow, Mrs. Sung, Mrs.

Per str. SHENGKING.—From Chefoo and Weibaiwei.—Rev. F. W. Baller, Messrs. L. H. Smith, W. E. Dunn, Catalona, Berwick, and Yishib.

Per str. GOUVERNEUR JAESCHKE.—From Tsingtao.—Mr. and Mrs. Borkowsky. Mrs. Bell, Misses Kayser, Waiss, and Farry. Dr. Lanfor, Messrs. Keller, Rümker, Carl, Connell, Krause, and Vinkler.

Per str. TATUNG.—From Hankow and Ports.—Mrs. King, the Rev. F. E. Meigs, Mr. and Smith.

Per str. MEISHUN.—From Hankow.—Mr. and Mrs. Somekh, and Mr. E. Nissim.

Per str. SEYDLITZ.—From Southampton.—Mrs. H. Craig and family, Mrs. Tuebben and child, Messrs. Philip Lieder and family, H. Marshall, J. Baiber, and Alex. Malcolm. From Colombo.—Mr. Robert Cordes. From Bremen.—Mr. Richard Hess. From Genoa.—Mrs. Fish. Mrs. Bloch and three children, Count Kroh. Messrs. Finninger, E. von Schuehen and G. Carignano. From Suez.—Mr. H. David. From Singapore.—Mr. Chang Sin-foo. From Hongkong.—Mrs. Tam Wa, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Musso, Mrs. L. A. Musso, Mr. and Mrs. Menzies, Mrs. Abbot, Mrs. S. Ozorio, Misses Weatherston, J. da O'Brien, and A. Meyers, Lieut. Hagedorn, Messrs. J. Gutierrez, J. Nathan, H. E. Lind, Norris, Jul. A. Amschel, H. Friemann, John Wellbrok, Paul Kohn, H. McFarlane, Charles Rein, Kesby, Fosfethe, and Henry.

Per str. COPTIC.—From San Francisco, etc.—Miss K. Burnham and Li Yui-tsung, Rev. H. W. Frost, Dr. F. Howard Taylor, Messrs. Wong Kai-kah, J. Thabaud, J. Lambooy, H. Stanley, H. Ayres, T. Ordowsky, N. Misnikoff, M. Korobkoff, J. S. Miller, and M. Agawa.

Per str. HAEAN.—From Foochow.—Mr. R. C. Macdonald.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo.—Miss Rolleston, Messrs. Tisdall and Cochran.

Per str. TACHANG MARU.—From Hankow.—Mrs. E. Llo and six children, and Miss E. Hay.

Per str. TALEE MARU.—From Hankow.—Messrs. W. M. Dowdall, Ono, and Ahrawowich.

Per str. KIANGKUAN.—From Hankow.—Miss Tarman, Dr. Gillison, Rev. Orr Ewing, Messrs. Francke, Sloan, and Rolstein.

Per str. W. C. DE VRIES.—From Hankow.—Mrs. Thomas, and Mr. Kobato.

Per str. KWANGLEE.—From Hongkong.—Messrs. Steinmar, Joe, and Tin.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo.—Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Moule, and Mr. R. Hazelton.

Advertisements.

IF YOU WANT BRITISH GOODS

or are willing to act as agents for

LEADING BRITISH FIRMS.

Write to the Editor of

SELLS

"COMMERCIAL

INTELLIGENCE,"

166, Fleet Street, London, E.C., who will insert your inquiry without charge if you will send references with it.

N.B.—A free specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

11

19th June, 1902

Health for a Shilling.

BY THE USE OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

IF your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm: is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to- and struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything: when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seem most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidney are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when preserversly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is to meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. 41 tf

IN PAMPHLET FORM,

The Boxers in Manchuria

A History of the Society,

Its Inception,

Operations, and Downfall,

BY

THE REV. JOHN ROSS D.D.

Price 50 Cents.

"N.-C. HERALD" OFFICE.

In Pamphlet form,

MEMORANDUM ON CHINESE CURRENCY,

By F. ANDERSON.

Price 10 cents.

"N.-C. HERALD" OFFICE.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

Subscription Tls. 24 per annum.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

Subscription Tls. 12 per annum.

A RESUME of China news published on the departure of each mail for Europe. It has a large circulation amongst persons interested in and connected with the Far East, and thus offers great advantages to advertisers of Home Products.

AGENTS:

LONDON:—Messrs. Street & Co., 30, Cornhill. (E.C.); Agents, Mitchell, 12 & 13, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street; Mr. F. Algar, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane; Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co., 37, Walbrook; Messrs. Clarke, Son & Platt, 85, Gracechurch Street; Messrs. Cowie & Co., 17, Gresham Street; Mr. Samuel Deacon, 150, Leadenhall Street, Mr. Henry Sell, 167, Fleet Street; Mr. W. M. Wills, 151, Cannon Street; Mather & Crowther, Ltd., 10, 11, 12, New Bridge St. (E.C.)

PARIS:—Messrs. John F. Jones & Cie. 31bis Faubourg-Montmartre.

GERMANY:—Messrs. G. L. Daube & Col. Frankfurt o/Maine.

NEW YORK & ATLANTIC PORTS:—Messrs. G. L. SCHIESSER & Co., 25, Third Avenue.

SAN FRANCISCO (CAL.):—Mr. L. P. Fisher. 21, Merchants' Exchange, California Street.

SYDNEY:—Messrs. Gordon & Gotch.

MELBOURNE:—Messrs. Norton, Hargrave & Co. HONGKONG:—Messrs. MacEwen, Frickel & Co., Queen's Road.

Kobe:—J. L. Thompson & Co.

YOKOHAMA:—Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. NAGASAKI:—Nagasaki Press.

THE WAR.

MAP OF CHINA

with JAPAN & COREA.

30-in. square.

Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.

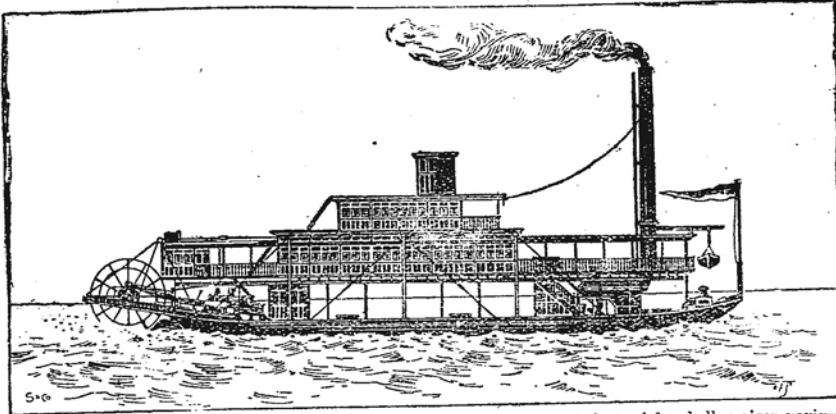
Shewing all completed and projected railways.

LATELY REVISED.

PRICE \$1.50.

"N.-C. Herald" Office.

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation under many conditions of working, and of these Messrs. YARROW have built a very large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.

Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 10 inches.

The construction of shallow river vessels propelled on various systems has been made the speciality of Messrs.

YARROW & Co., LTD.

For particulars apply to

YARROW & CO., LTD., Shipbuilders,
POPLAR, LONDON.

15ap-04 265

10th April, 1903.

No Order too Large.

For **PRINTING...**

*The
N. C. Herald Office,
Shanghai,
Is Up-to-date.*

For **ADVERTISING**

No Order too Small.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION

OF

TREATIES

BETWEEN THE EMPIRE OF CHINA
AND FOREIGN POWERS.

Together with
REGULATIONS FOR CONDUCT OF
FOREIGN TRADE.

Compiled complete to date. Price \$4.00.

MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, LD.,

"N.-C. HERALD" OFFICE.

HSIAN,

THE CAPITAL OF SHENSI.

PAST AND PRESENT.

Written by C. F. HOGG

Specially for the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Price 50 Cents.

"N.-C. HERALD" OFFICE.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF

PAMPHLETS & BOOKS

Published at the office of

THE "NORTH-CHINA HERALD,"
SHANGHAI.

The Supao Case	\$0.25
A Summer Trip to Banff	0.10
American Commercial Treaty with China	0.10
Annex 17 To the Protocol. Regula- tion for improvement of the Whangpoo	0.10
British Commercial Treaty with China (1902)	0.10
Emperor Kuang Hsi's Reform De- crees, 1898	1.00
Sup. Treaty between German and China	0.25
Treaties between Empire of China and Foreign Powers, S. F. Mayers, 2nd Edition	4.00
Opening of Woosung Railway to Chiangwan	0.25
Report of The Missionary Conference (1890)	0.50
Riot in French Concession	0.25
Taxation Special Commission— Report of Tea Section	0.10
Report of Silk Section	0.25
The Browett Foreshore Case	0.25
The Yellow River (Report to the Throne)	0.50
Tientsin Report of British Direct Trade	0.10
Memorandum on Chinese Currency, by F. Anderson	0.10
Tariff of Duties Leviable	0.25
The Daily Exchange Quotations, by C. S. Addis, 2nd Edition.....	0.10
Yangtze Regulations	0.25
A China Sanatorium, Peitaiho	0.50
Anti-foreign Riots in China in 1891..	2.00
Baron Richthofen's Letters, 2nd Edi- tion	6.00
Boxers in Manchuria, by John Ross...	0.50
Freemasonry in Shanghai and North- China, by F. M. Gratton	3.00
Hsian, the Capital of Shensi, by C. F. Hogg	0.50
Narrative of Massacres in Shansi ...	0.10
Review of Confucian Cosmogony ...	0.25
The Future of the Port of Shanghai, by Sydney A. Skerchley	0.50
The Great Earthquake in Japan, by H. Tennant	0.50
The Great Earthquake in Japan, 1891	0.25
The Hills about Soochow	0.10
Unzen, and Trips to Higo, by Drum- mond Hay	—
A Lecture on the Physical Constitu- tion of the Moon.....	0.10
Miracles and the Miraculous	0.25
The Mystery of the White Snake (a legend of Thunderpeak Tower), by S. I. Woodbridge	0.50
East of Asia	1.50
Hong List, North-China	3.00
Ladies' Directory, Shanghai	2.50
Plan of Shanghai	0.75

The "Peking Gazette" for the years
1872-74-77 and 1892**THE HILLS
ABOUT SOOCHOW,**Reprinted from the "N.-C.
Herald" in pamphlet form.

Price 10 Cents.

"N.-C. HERALD" OFFICE.

**The Ladies'
Directory -
for 1904 - -**

Is now on sale by

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

and at the

"N.-C. HERALD" OFFICE.

Price \$2.50.

A SAFE REMEDY

FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

**Clarke's
Blood
Mixture****IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER
EVER DISCOVERED.**

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,
SCURVY,
ECZEMA,
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN AND BLOOD
DISEASES,BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOT,
BLACKHEADS,
PIMPLES,
and
SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine
Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR—

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations
and substitutes.

114 (1) —F—

22nd Jan., 1904.

The Yellow RiverReport presented to throne on the
part of the Yellow River situated below
Chinanfu,

by

ARMAND ROUFFART

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Price 50 Cents.

"N.-C. HERALD" OFFICE.

THE

EAST OF ASIA,

No. IV, Vol. II,

IS

NOW READY,And contains amongst a number of well
illustrated interesting articles one on**The Japanese Army,**

from the pen of an expert.

Subscribers can have the two complete
volumes bound in a tastefully
designed cover

for

\$2.50 per volume.

Bound copies of Vol. II only

On sale at the

"N.-C. HERALD" OFFICE.

**MAP OF SHANGHAI
AND ENVIRONS.**A COMPLETE and fully revised map of
the FOREIGN SETTLEMENT and
FRENCH CONCESSION, prepared from
latest surveys, will be issued with the
DESK HONG LIST for 1904.

PRICES:

With Directory.....\$4.50

Separate copy of Map 2.00

"N.-C. HERALD" OFFICE.

The famous

REFORM EDICTSof the Emperor Kuang Hsi and
Reactionary Edicts of the Empress
Dowager cancelling same.Being a Reprint from the "PEKING
GAZETTE," 1898 and 1899.

Price \$1.00.

"N.-C. HERALD" OFFICE.

LATE NEWS SUPPLEMENT

NORTH-CHINA HERALD & S. C. & C. GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1904.

OUR SYMPATHIES IN THE WAR.

AMID the maze of rumours and stories that are floating about the Settlement, the most credible of which will be found in another column, it is interesting to look back six weeks and consider an article which appeared in the "Spectator" of the 2nd ultimo, headed "British Sympathies in the Far East." It must be remembered in reading what follows that the "Spectator" was by no means cordial at the time in receiving the news of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It had scruples about the propriety of an alliance between a Christian and a non-Christian nation; it believed that the annexation of Manchuria was Russia's "manifest destiny," and that no Power or combination of Powers could permanently prevent her securing an ice-free port on the Pacific; and it was persuaded that our trade with a Russian Manchuria would be as large and as untrammelled as with Manchuria still in the hands of the Chinese. But later events have had their effects on its judgment, and now it begins its article by saying:—

"If we are dragged into this war in the Far East, as we may be, we shall have at least one advantage. The country will not be divided in sympathy, as it sometimes has been. The dislike, mingled with dread which is felt for Russia is as strong among the masses of our population as ever it was in 1855. Russia has done nothing to injure us since that period; but the belief that her ambition has no limits, that she covets all Asia, including India, China, and the Turkish dominion, and is always moving slowly but irresistibly towards the fulfilment of her dream, is practically immovable, and has been deepened by recent developments in Manchuria and recent menaces to Japan. A certain faithlessness in her policy, which though not perceptible in Europe, where the Czar himself controls diplomacy, is perceptible in Asia, where action is guided by subordinates who are more independent of the central authority and are devoted to the theory of expansion, extends this distrust to the British upper class, and makes all welcome any check which Russia may receive in her glacier-like march towards the East and South. Even those who desire, as we do, a permanent understanding between ourselves and the

great Northern Power feel that it is rendered difficult or impossible by repeated shocks to confidence; while the philanthropists, who are always powerful among us, are disgusted by the tyranny of the Russian bureaucracy, and its apparent refusal to rely for unity upon any weapon except repression. The treatment of the Jews shocks the public conscience, and kills all the force of the argument which otherwise would have such weight, that the Russians, after all, are a white people and a Christian people, and that their rule in Asia, however obtained, must therefore be better for the world than that of either Mahomedans or Buddhists. On the other hand, the Japanese are distinctly popular, partly from sentimental reasons, partly from sheer admiration for a people which has so suddenly shaken off most Asiatic feeblenesses, and partly from a vague impression that Japan, being permanently menaced by Russia, must be permanently friendly to Great Britain, and will aid her in maintaining the freedom of the North Pacific and the countries upon its coasts. The general feeling, therefore, will be that it is an ambitious rival who assails, that it is a friend who resists, and that the cause itself, which is the maintenance of our pledged word, even if imprudently given, is good enough to justify hostilities, great as may be the misery and loss which they may ultimately involve. In other words, we are bound to fight for Japan if attacked by a coalition, and the state of opinion will render it most difficult for any Government not to adhere to its pledge."

Then it argues that we should neither wish for this war nor wish that we should be made parties to it. It conceives that "there is no moral reason for preferring one of the two antagonists to the other, except, indeed, that Japan is the lesser of the two, for if Russia has no right to Manchuria neither has Japan any right to Corea." We need not follow this portion of the "Spectator's" article because it is founded on a complete misconception. Japan is not fighting for the possession of Corea, but for the maintenance of Corea's independence and integrity, and the removal of the fatal incubus on Japan herself of Russia's ownership of Manchuria and predominance in Corea. The "Spectator" points out that "the victory of Russia would, of course, be followed by the absorption of Manchuria and Corea; and the statesmen of St.

Petersburg, once masters of these provinces, would also be masters of Northern China,—that is, of a country whose market is desired by all Europe... The result would unquestionably be either a Russian protectorate of China, or a partition which would burden all who took part in it, and lay the seeds of innumerable wars."

Believing Japan to be honest in her repeated assurances that she is devoted to the maintenance of the independence and integrity of China, and that her success will at any rate give China an opportunity to pull herself together, and allow the large section of the population which is really eager for reform to assert itself, we cannot help but sympathise with Japan; and if we had no weightier reason for that sympathy, we could not but be attracted to her side by the patience and scrupulous correctness she has displayed throughout the protracted negotiations that have now been sternly closed.

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

"Clear Round." By E. A. Gordon. With introductory letter by Prof. Max Müller. Third Edition, with numerous illustrations and a map (1903). London, Sampson Low, 2/6; New York, Scribner; Shanghai and Yokohama, Kelly and Walsh.

This is one of those delightful books which deserve to be better known. Its first and second editions have won commendation of a varied sort from a score of reviews. The "North-China Daily News" (1893) described it as "fresh as spring and bracing as morning air." The "United Service Gazette" recommends its introduction into Naval and Military Libraries. The "Saturday Review" says that "few ladies can be better informed on history, anthropology, etc." The New York "Critic" describes the authoress as "well-read in English literature and a student of the life of many nations." The "Lady's Pictorial" sees in the work "a book to read and to remember." The "Methodist Recorder," "Baptist Magazine," and "Catholic News" join in the chorus of praise. Juveniles and grown-ups alike will enjoy reading it.

"Are you going around—clear around?" from a cheery American passenger, suggested the title of this book of travel round the world. Starting from Liverpool, some twelve years ago, the authoress depicts a rough passage which does not seem to check the flow of her thought and fancy; takes the reader along by the Canadian Pacific route to Japan; thence to Hongkong and Canton; on to Bombay, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow and Elephanta; then homeward via the Suez Canal, staying awhile in Egypt. Every page bears evidence that Mrs. Gordon is a

"planet pilgrim" rather than a "globetrotter." She started with a store of wide sympathy for all sorts and conditions of folks, especially Orientals, and much of that store is communicated to the reader, as the traveller relates the legends of the various lands, and shows the point where folk-lore touches, and where religious belief blends, with upward suggestions of

"a canopy of love,
As broad as the blue sky above."

Opening the book almost at random, we find in two pages, for instance, a little summary of the Parsee faith, a Hindoo Creation-legend, a North American Indian tradition, Easter eggs and their origin, the hare-head Osiris of Egypt, and the Japanese "hare in the moon." Every sight seen by the traveller seems to bring to her mind groups of historical facts, fairy-tales, ancient or modern lore, such as would make "a liberal education" to every intelligent juvenile on many points. The book is indeed dedicated to a certain "Marjorie and her brothers." But older folks will be sure to find much to interest and inform.

One or two minor items concerning China might be a little modified by longer residence. And while the nobler side of early Roman Catholic Missions is quoted from the pen of the eulogist in a manner that every fair-minded Protestant will welcome, the appendix contains a quotation of a journalistic caricature of modern missions in China, of a sort which has had its day and ceased to be, quite a decade back. Happily, correspondents of London papers, as a rule, are better informed nowadays. The brighter side of Buddhist sincerity in Japan stands out in refreshing contrast to the squalour of motive and conduct so obvious among the votaries of a decadent cult in China, whose life would forbid any attempts at idealisation.

Taking the work as a whole, we do not wonder that Prof. Max Müller wrote to Mrs. Gordon saying: "The spirit of your book is excellent, and I hope the book may be largely read."

The Temples of the Orient and their Message. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. (1903). 15/-

This is a larger work by Mrs. Gordon, which has called forth eulogies from Profs. Petrie and Sayce, the author of "Higher Hindooism" (Slater), the Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Clifford, and various others. It forms a peg to much of the lore in the pages of "Clear Round," and is a book to be cherished by the student as a companion volume to Prof. Sayce's Gifford lectures on "The Religions of Egypt and Babylonia," also published in 1903. It is a collection of the highest sayings and beliefs of the very early nations, arranged as side-lights to Dante, Bunyan, and the Scriptures. The contemplation of the noblest thought of humanity at any stage cannot but be of ennobling influence to the reader. And by means of this learned and interesting book the conviction will be deepened that all windows, large and small, let in some light from Heaven. The Christian reader will not become less Christian in his creed, but will gain a breadth of sympathy for the ancient seers and gropers after truth in what have hitherto been regarded as almost prehistoric ages.

Treasures of Darkness. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton & Co. 6/-

In this wonderful compendium of choice quotations from very ancient and many modern writers, the gifted authoress of the two books noticed above has become an invalid whose one relief is the attempt

to cheer many "weariful hearts." How such a treasury was compiled by a lady during years of physical prostration, might make a volume in itself. But the result is the finest collection extant of messages for those confronted by the more sombre problems of life,—guiding stars and galaxies for those benighted; and a book of delights for all earnest students of truth in quotations.

In a letter written to the compiler from China, quoted in the advertisement, it is hardly necessary to point out that there is a misprint of a nought,—30,000 should be 3,000.

W. A. C.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

THE WAR.

THE FORMAL
DECLARATION OF WAR.

Tokio, 10th February.

Japan's declaration of war was issued at a late hour to-night (Wednesday).—*Our own correspondent.*

RUSSIA'S EXPLANATION
TO THE WORLD.

London, 10th February.

A statement describing the course of the negotiations and casting upon Japan the whole responsibility for the rupture, has been officially published at St. Petersburg.—*Exclusive service.*

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT
AT PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio, 10th February.

Sixteen Japanese warships have been engaged at Port Arthur, including the six battleships Mikasa, Asahi, Matsuse, Shikishima, Fuji, and Yashima, under the command of Admiral Togo.

The first attack was made by the Japanese at eleven on Monday night. The Retvizan and Tsarevitch were immediately destroyed, and the Pallada subsequently sunk, blocking the entrance to the harbour.

A general attack has been since continuing.—*Our own correspondent.*

A FRIEND IN NEED.

Tokio, 10th February.

The United States takes charge of Japanese interests in Russia and Manchuria.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE FINANCIAL
BAROMETER STILL RISING.

Tokio, 10th February.

Shares are appreciating exceptionally.—*Our own correspondent.*

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

London via Bombay, 10th February

A telegram received at Paris from St. Petersburg says that the cruiser Pallada was sunk, and the ironclads Retvizan and Tsarevitch damaged seriously.—*Reuter.*

THE U. S. TAKING CARE
OF CHINA.

London via Bombay, 10th February.

It is announced at Washington that Mr. Hay, U. S. Secretary of State has addressed the Powers asking if they are willing to join in a notice to Russia and Japan that during the hostilities and thereafter the neutrality and integrity of China must be recognised.—*Reuter.*

ANOTHER FRIEND IN
NEED.

London via Bombay, 10th February.

France has assumed the protection of the Russians in Japan.—*Reuter.*

THE SENSATION IN ST.
PETERSBURG.

London via Bombay, 10th February.

There were patriotic demonstrations at St. Petersburg and elsewhere on Tuesday; but yesterday's Port Arthur news caused an immense sensation, the populace being amazed at Japan attacking before declaring war.

The streets of St. Petersburg are thronged with excited crowds, and the Court Ball is abandoned.—*Reuter.*

REJOICINGS IN JAPAN,

Tokio, 11th February.

To-day, being the anniversary of the foundation of the Empire, has been kept with unprecedented enthusiasm in the Imperial Palace and throughout the country.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE WAR CENTRE.

Tokio, 11th February.

The Imperial military headquarters are established at Tokio.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE JAPANESE OFFICIAL
ACCOUNT OF THE
CHEMULPO ACTION.

Our squadron escorting transports was entering the port of Chemulpo towards the evening of the 8th, when they met near Hachibi Island the Russian gunboat Coreetz coming out of the port. The latter at once assumed an offensive attitude towards

the Japanese transports and then fired on the torpedo-boats, which replied thereto with two torpedoes but without effect, whereupon the Coreetz returned to her anchorage in the port. Admiral Uriu, commanding the convoying squadron, made a formal demand on the 9th on the senior Russian naval officer (the captain of the Varyag) to retire from the port before noon that day, adding that in the event of refusal he would be compelled to attack them in the harbour. The Japanese squadron then left the port, and the two Russian men-of-war also left the harbour a little after 11.30 a.m., whereupon a fight ensued well outside of the Polynesian Islands. After about an hour's engagement, the Russian vessels took refuge in the Polynesian Islands and at 4 p.m. the Coreetz sank, having apparently blown herself up. The Varyag was entirely disabled and sank the same evening. The officers and men of the Russian vessels took refuge on board the French cruiser Pascal. There was no loss of life and no damage whatever on the Japanese vessels. The Japanese troops landed at Chemulpo on the 8th. Perfect tranquillity reigned at Chemulpo and Seoul.

JAPANESE ATTACK ON DALNY.

Chefoo, 11th February

The C. N. S. Kiukiang, just arrived from Dalny, reports that that place was bombarded by the Japanese fleet. The electric light works were destroyed. Japanese marines were landed.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE FIRING ON THE FUPING.

Weihaiwei, 11th February.

The Fuping, when leaving Port Arthur, was fired on three times by the Russians. Several Chinese were wounded, and one has died here. The captain was compelled to promise not to divulge the affair.—*Our own correspondent.*

MORE FIRING.

Tientsin, 11th February.

Heavy firing has been heard at Chinwangtao from seaward all day; another engagement is report d.—*Our own correspondent.*

We issued the following as an extra yesterday afternoon:—

DECISIVE SEA-FIGHT AT PORT ARTHUR.

Unofficial news has reached Shanghai to-day from Tokio that in the renewed fighting at Port Arthur, the Japanese cruisers Chitose and Takachiho were sunk and Matsushima (the flagship in the Yalu battle with the Chinese) badly damaged.

Eleven Russian vessels were sunk and eight captured.

THE MONGOLIA SAFE.

A private telegram has been received from Tsingtao, from a passenger on the C. E. R. S. Mongolia.

The Mongolia reached Dalny on schedule time.

The Russian passengers went on by railway to Harbin; the other foreign passengers came to Tsingtao and will return to Shanghai by the earliest opportunity.

VICEROY ALEXIEFF.

It is stated on the authority of a private telegram that Viceroy Alexieff has left Port Arthur for Harbin.

GENERAL NEWS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HOLIDAY.

London, 10th February.

Mr. Chamberlain has gone for a trip up the Nile.—*Exclusive service.*

THE CONFLAGRATION AT BALTIMORE.

London, 10th February.

The great fire at Baltimore has been got under control. The area devastated covers 140 acres, and the loss is estimated at forty millions.—*Exclusive service.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."
(Special Cable Service of "Der
Ostasiatische Lloyd.")
(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)
NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Tokio, 10th February.

Four thousand Japanese landed on the 9th at Chemulpo. Two Russian men-of-war took up the fight, but were heavily damaged and were then sunk by the Russians themselves.

Chefoo, 10th February.

The Japanese fleet, twelve ships strong, attacked the Russian fleet on the 9th inst., after first having made torpedo-attacks, and are now bombarding Port Arthur. So far, the Russians lost three men-of-war, two being ironclads, and the Japanese three torpedo-boats.

The Russian Government has proclaimed a state of war and communicated this to the other Powers.

The Japanese fleet, having bombarded Port Arthur for two days, tried yesterday to enforce the entrance to the harbour, but was repulsed with heavy losses. The bombardment has since been stopped.

The "Echo de Chine" issued yesterday morning the following Extra:—

BY TELEGRAPH FROM PARIS. (No date.)

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM ST. PETERSBURG:—

In the night attack the ironclad Césarévitch sustained injuries.

The Redvizan had her pumping apparatus damaged.

The Pallada had some injuries to her side amidships.

The vessels continue afloat.

Measures have been taken to bring them into the inner harbour to-morrow.

At 11 a.m. a squadron of fifteen Japanese ironclads and cruisers began bombarding. The fortifications and the Russian squadron returned the fire.

After an hour's bombarding the Japanese retired southward.

In the course of the combat the ironclad Poltava (10,960 tons, 50 guns), and the cruisers Diana (6,630 tons, 34 guns), Askold (6,100 tons, 36 guns), and Novik (3,200 tons, 19 guns) sustained slight injuries below the water line.

The damage to the fortifications is insignificant.

Two officers and forty-one men were wounded, and nine killed.

The following Extra was issued by the "Echo de Chine" last evening:—

BY TELEGRAPH FROM PARIS. (No date.)

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM ST. PETERSBURG:—

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The cowardly and treacherous attack of the Japanese before the declaration of war has not had the success announced by the Japanese. All the vessels indicated are afloat with their engines and armament intact, of which the Japanese might have persuaded themselves by the effect of the shells from these vessels.

We learn that three Japanese warships were very seriously damaged during the second attack on Port Arthur. These are: the Yashima, ironclad, of 12,500 tons; the Asama, of 9,800 tons; and the Naniwa, cruiser, of 9,700 tons.

The Fuping of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. had left Chinwangtao with coal for Port Arthur, under the English flag. She was attacked in the open off Port Arthur and slightly damaged. She took refuge at Weihaiwei, which she left to-day for Shanghai.

THE guest list at the Hotel des Colonies is swollen by an influx of refugees from Port Arthur.

THE city of Baltimore, one of the most handsome in the States, is also the sixth in point of population, which in 1900 was 509,000, and it covers a total area of 20,255 acres.

A SMALL fire broke out in a native cook shop at 20 Shantung Road at 1.45 a.m. yesterday. A neighbouring shop was destroyed before the brigade succeeded in getting the fire under. Both buildings are insured.

WE are informed that the London "Times" has chartered the steamer Haimun for the use of its special correspondents, and that she is to be fitted for wireless telegraphy, the necessary experts and instruments being due by the incoming Canadian mail.

UNDER "Latest News," yesterday's "Echo de Chine" says that it is announced from St. Petersburg that the "Official Messenger" publishes the following dispatch:—

"Admiral Alexieff to the Czar:

"I have the honour to respectfully inform your Majesty that, towards midnight, eight or nine Japanese torpedo-

boats made a sudden attempt to blow up the vessels of the Russian squadron which were lying in the outer road at Port Arthur. The ironclads *Retvizan* and *Tsarevitch* and the cruiser *Pallada* were damaged. These vessels will be examined to ascertain their injuries."—Mobilisation has commenced in Russia.—We learn that the Russian vessels were not sunk at Port Arthur, but only damaged.

We welcome the editorial statement in the same paper that it is always preached a good understanding, and has been the first to rejoice at a *rapprochement*, between France and Great Britain, these two countries which have mutually need of each other.

The following cutting from the "New York Times" shows the growth of the Y. M. C. A. movement in America:—

It is one of the curious signs of the times in the opening of the twentieth century that religious and benevolent activities manifest the same tendency toward organisation and combined and co-operative effort shown in trade and industry, while for the most part escaping in a remarkable degree the errors that have accompanied the latter. The Young Men's Christian Association has added a new building to its equipment every six days during the year just closed. That of itself speaks volumes for the energy and practical ability enlisted in the work of the association. The fact that it is a rule of the association in this State at least to organise only where the business men of a given place will erect a suitable building and put it in the charge of a trained secretary gives still greater significance to these statements.

The most notable progress of the association of late has been in connection with industrial and transportation employes, and this has been steady in nearly all sections of the country. It is reported that in some sections in the Southwest substantially all the male population has been enlisted in the organisation. As Dr. Mabie very justly remarks, this progress in promoting "a religion of action" is a distinct encouragement to those who have been induced to think that religion has lost its hold on the modern world, and especially in radically democratic communities."

SINCE the Ito Constitution was given to Japan, indeed, since the days of the quiver and the two-handed sword, the Japanese have not celebrated an anniversary like yesterday's. In the Japanese Settlement, Hongkew, a blind man could have seen that it was a red letter day. Every little house and shop had its pair of sunny flags crossed, and one intelligent islander had the Union Jack and the red disc in juxtaposition. Bands of young men patrolled the streets, looking as self-conscious as only a Nipponese student can upon occasion. The *mousse* was likewise in evidence, and many a family chest had been made to disgorge the special *obi* and the lacquered *geta* of high festivals. It was not all in honour of the Constitution. The news of Japanese successes was responsible for the sparkling eyes and noisy declamation. A knot of men in Quinsan Garden listened to a fervent patriot who announced that in two months there would be no more Russia! There was mention of the "Niroku" affair, and so far as could be gathered, the Russians were responsible for that too! The two reserve forces were numbered at over 190,000 men, but it was the great honourable Navy upon which these Chauvinists felt their national

honour depended. It is to be hoped that these fervent spirits will not suffer a corresponding re-action. A famous statesman has said that the Japanese need to be on their guard against a growing vanity, and he meant it kindly. If a merely not unsuccessful commencement produces premonitory symptoms of Mafeking-madness, what may we not expect when more glorious news arrives? Like the English, they are born sailors and stubborn fighters; but unlike the English, our gallant allies have not yet grown accustomed to greatness: have not yet acquired the dignified demeanour of the assured leader.—There were nearly a hundred congratulatory callers at the Japanese Consulate.

It will be learnt with great interest that Messrs. S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., have received an order from the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. to build a steel twin-screw steamer of the following dimensions:—

Length..... 330'-0"
Breadth 44'-0"
Depth moulded to upper deck.. 24'-0"

The vessel will be fitted with two sets of triple expansion engines of sufficient power to attain the speed of 13 knots. The deadweight capacity on 12'-0" mean draft will be about 1,750 tons. The steam steering gear and windlass will be of the Clarke, Chapman type. The general outline of the accommodation is as follows: European state-rooms contained in a large deckhouse placed on the hurricane deck forward of the engine and boiler space. The 1st-class Chinese state-rooms to be placed forward on the upper deck with a large saloon opening off from the rooms. The 2nd-class accommodation to be fitted amidships on the upper deck, and also on the after end of the hurricane deck, making accommodation for about 150 passengers. The 3rd-class accommodation to be fitted on the after end of the upper deck for about 200 passengers; quartermasters, stewards, etc. to be placed alongside the engine casing on the hurricane deck. Captain's, officers', and engineers' accommodation to be fitted in a deckhouse on the hurricane deck. Electric light to be fitted throughout the vessel, and the light and ventilating arrangement to be a special feature in the design. The vessel, which is to be finished in the most modern style, is destined for the Yangtze trade, to run between Shanghai and Hankow.

HSUCHIEN, NORTH KIANGSU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

2nd February.

Another Victim of Misguided Sentiment.

A young wife is being buried here today with great honour. She is the daughter-in-law of one of the leading merchants of Hsüchien. Her husband died last week. She immediately declared her intention to commit suicide that she might accompany her husband in the next world. Her husband's people encouraged her in this, as her loyalty would reflect honour on them. The young woman, who was little more than a child, took opium. She recovered after taking the opium the first time. Then her father-in-law told her that she was bringing disgrace on him as she had announced her purpose to die

and now she appeared to all as afraid to die. She answered: "Well then I'll take it again." She did so and recovered again. She evidently had friends who pitied her. She took the opium again and again, until at the fourth time she was successful and finally expired. Think of the suspense and agony of her own mother. For what mothers do not love their daughters? Think of the girl's own state of mind. If slow capital punishment is bad how awful is slow suicide! The Imperial permission will be sought that an "honorary gateway" may be erected in her memory. And the "Sacred Wife and Loyal Widow Ma" will be engraven on it. There is a multitude of men in China who are civilised enough to see the error in this conduct and would frown on it as a cruel Buddhist superstition. Cannot they prevail on the court to follow the example of Kang Hsi and refuse to honour a suicide? It will be recalled that he forbade four women to sacrifice themselves at the death of his Empress.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokio, 4th February.

War Taxes.

The weekly Cabinet meeting on the 2nd definitely decided to abandon the idea of resorting to an Imperial Emergency Ordinance for the enforcement of war taxes, but to wait for the opening of an extraordinary session of the Diet. The general election is due to take place on the 1st March and the Diet should be summoned towards the end of next month.

Japanese Ports opened.

The Minister of Communications has decided that, as a temporary measure all the ports in the Empire and not the Treaty ports only shall be open to foreign-owned vessels chartered by Japanese subjects or by those possessing Japanese legal qualifications. Applications were to be made through the local authorities of the place where the charterer was domiciled. The object of the permission was to relieve the inconvenience caused by the withdrawal of so many steamers from their regular cabotage.

The Censorship.

The foreign correspondents staying here are loudly complaining of the censorship lately exercised by the Japanese authorities over their telegraphic messages. Not only are some suppressed but others have been edited by leaving out whole clauses. The reproduction of certain items which have been freely published by the vernacular Press has been disallowed. The authorities state that they are acting in accordance with article 7 of the International Telegraph Convention, which reads as follows:—"The high contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to stop the transmission of any private telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State, or which may be contrary to the laws of the country, or to public order or decency." Most certainly, none of the foreign and Japanese correspondents have intended to threaten the security or laws of the country. The whole thing is so absurdly transacted by petty officials, who are delighted to show their power. Not unnaturally the "Tiji" of to-day editorially cautions the authorities to be more liberal-minded and reminds them of the fact that

the provocation of ill-feeling on the part of foreign correspondents at this juncture is most inadvisable.

New Battleships.

A recent London message stating that orders for two new battleships have been placed by Japan with Messrs. Vickers, Son and Maxim and the Armstrongs is not officially confirmed, but is apparently not without foundation. These new battleships, to be constructed in connection with Japan's so-called third period of naval expansion, are to be of 16,400 tons' displacement and will be after the Edward VII type.

The Kure Assassins.

An appeal filed by the two assassins, Ko and No, of the late Korean political refugee in Kure was quashed to-day in the Hiroshima Appeal Court. Ko was again sentenced to death and No to twelve years' imprisonment. A Korean counsel came over specially to defend the prisoners, but was not much of a success.

THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR CO., LIMITED.

Two meetings in connection with the business of this company were held at the Office, Bubbling Well Road, on Wednesday evening. Mr. A. W. Burkill was chairman. The Chairman, after remarking that the change in the constitution of the Company had been satisfactorily made, without any curtailment of the business, asked the liquidator (Mr. W. H. Jackson) to read his report.

Mr. Jackson said:—An extraordinary general meeting of the Company was held on 17th August, 1903, at which resolutions were passed for the voluntary winding-up of the Company with a view to reconstruction. I was appointed liquidator, and authorised to consent to the registration of a new company under the same name with Memorandum and Articles of Association already prepared with the privity and approval of the directors. A draft agreement was submitted to the meeting, wherein I was authorised to enter into an agreement with such new company when incorporated in the terms of the said draft and carry it into effect with any modifications that might be thought expedient. These resolutions were confirmed at a subsequent General Meeting held on 10th September and the meeting this evening has been called for the purpose of hearing from me of the manner in which the liquidation of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company of 1889 has been conducted. Under the terms of the Agreement I have transferred all the lands, buildings, money, goods, chattels, credits, debts, bills, notes, and things in action with the full benefit of all the Contracts and Agreements, and of all securities in respect of the said things in action and all other real and personal property to which the old company was entitled on the 31st July, 1903, or has since that date become entitled to: and also the undertaking, business, and goodwill of the old company with its several mortgages, charges, liens, and encumbrances. The new Company has undertaken to pay, satisfy, and discharge all just debts, liabilities, and obligations for which the old company was liable on the 31st July, 1903, or has since that day become liable. As liquidator I duly notified all members in writing of the number of shares to which they were entitled under the reconstruction. There is a small number of

shares (twenty-six half-shares in all) to which some members are entitled. These I will use my best endeavours to sell on the open market, and the net proceeds of the sale, after paying all expenses incidental to the sale, shall be distributed in substitution for such shares rateably to those members who, if they had claimed, would have been entitled to such shares in accordance with their rights and interests. The agreement previously referred to was made on the 19th October, 1903, and duly signed and sealed by two of your directors and myself in the presence of a representative of your legal advisers. The necessary transfer of the lands owned by the Company has been duly made at the British and American Consulates. As it was necessary to have a person who should have power to execute documents and accept transfers, your Directors appointed Mr. R. N. Macleod (Stokes and Platt) as their attorney for the new company, and to him I have handed over written documents, duly sealed, in connection with the legal transfer of the old company's undertakings. This Power of Attorney has, however, since expired. The Registrar of Companies in Hongkong has been duly advised of the meetings held in connection with the liquidation, and the usual notification of this final meeting will be sent to him without delay. The new company was duly registered in Hongkong on the 17th October, 1903, and the certificate of incorporation, is now before you. Coming to the internal working of the Company, you were informed by Mr. Burkill, who presided at the meeting held on the 17th August last that the land and buildings were revalued by Messrs. Scott and Carter at Tls. 183,000.00. Your directors however proposed to take these into the Company's books at a reduction of 25 per cent on the land and 33 per cent on the buildings; or, in figures, Tls. 148,000.00. To this amount is to be added the value of the piece of land purchased on the Gordon Road, Tls. 23,092.64, which is exclusive of the buildings being erected thereon. The stock of the Company was taken on the 30th June last and was valued at Tls. 79,000.00, inclusive of carriages, ponies, goods, etc. The earnings of the Company up to the 30th June were as follows:—Business done, Tls. 87,590.00; Receipts, Tls. 79,677.00; Disbursements, Tls. 99,757.00. The amount of book debts was Tls. 33,000.00. The accounts to the 30th June showed the amount of Tls. 52,743.66 to the credit of Profit and Loss account. There was no interruption in the business of the company for the purpose of the liquidation, the new company carrying on the business of the old company in the same manner.

Mr. Jackson closed his report with a hope that this account of what had been done would be satisfactory. A murmur of approval showed that it was so.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS need only a single trial to make known their capabilities. No outside sore or inward inflammation can long withstand the cooling, purifying and healing influences exerted by these twin Medicaments. Be the mischief recent or chronic, great or slight, painful or simply annoying, it will succumb before the curative virtues of these remedies, which can be rightly applied by any person who will attentively read their accompanying directions, which are propounded in the plainest language, void of all technical terms, and printed in the most legible characters. To the man of business, confined to his counting house, and harassed by engagements, also to the man of pleasure addicted to free living these Pills are invaluable.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. J. Tulloch, the report was adopted. The same gentlemen moved a resolution formally transferring the books, etc. The Chairman explained at the statutory inaugural meeting which followed that the accounts would be presented in March. The past year had been a prosperous one, and the prospects were very hopeful.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SHANGHAI RENTS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I was interested in the article in your Monday's issue, with the new regulations put forward by "the Great Majority." But why did not this Great Majority make themselves heard at the recent Municipal Council election? I suppose there are many people here quite in sympathy with the proposed Socialistic legislation, but we may as well be frank with ourselves and admit that there is no hope of anything of this kind in Shanghai; the "powers that be" and the vested interests are practically the same, and have everything their own way. When (in the dim and distant future) we have our trams, we shall find that these run into districts where these same financial gentry have already bought the land, and they will gradually raise prices there in the orthodox way.

I have not met any young men in Shanghai whose way of living seemed consistent with a want-to-marry-but-can't-afford-it condition, but to hear that there are such moves me to make a "heroic" suggestion. In more than one district in England have I heard remarks such as this: "A few years ago hardly a building to be seen, but now—houses galore!" The next station to the Rifle Butts on the Woosung Railway is Chiangwan: why not make this a village of the newly-married, with its own distinctive characteristics; not the lofty Shanghai type of buildings, but fairly small bungalows; less architectural luxuriance, but more garden. All the "expectant husbands" might unite to form a society or co-operative principles, buy up the land, and make the district a place "where the landlords cease from troubling, and the weary" etc.—where they can indulge in "socialistic" legislation to their hearts' content. Newly-married couples are not the folk for this pioneer work, for being "all in all to one another" the solitude will not matter. The train service would of course require improving, but it would be to the advantage of the railway company to do this, as soon as there was sufficient demand.

This suggestion may appear extravagant, but the rent question in Shanghai will not settle itself, but will become more acute, and will not be alleviated by imaginary bye-laws, even when framed by the "Great Majority." Perhaps this latter day "socialism" is not the most adequate, but more sober means of solving the problem being broached.

I am,

SUBURBAN.

11th February.

YESTERDAY'S NEWS AND NOTES.

12th February.

The war apparently is to be the fastest on record. Yesterday's news in regard to the naval engagement outside Port Arthur was of a conflicting character but everything points to the fact that the result was a signal victory for the Japanese. The official report telegraphed home by Admiral Alexieff and retransmitted to the East admits damage to the Tzarevitch, the Redvizan and the Pallada, as we

mentioned yesterday. It was added that measures had been taken to take them into the inner harbour next day. The Russian account describing the battle itself was that at eleven o'clock in the morning a squadron of 15 Japanese ironclads and cruisers bombarded the port. The engagement lasted an hour at the end of which time the Japanese withdrew towards the south. In the course of the fight the battleship Poltava and the cruisers Diana, Askold and Navik received slight injuries below the water line. The damage to the fortress itself was insignificant. Two officers and 41 men were wounded and nine killed.

A very different story was told from the Japanese side in our yesterday's issue and it was considerably amplified by information which came to hand in the course of the afternoon. The statement cannot be officially verified, but there is no intrinsic impossibility in the report that the Russian fleet, either in the engagement already mentioned or in a subsequent issue has been to all intents and purposes annihilated. There was, we know, never any intention on the part of the Japanese to make an attempt to take Port Arthur. Such design would have demanded attack not only by sea but by land also. The Japanese manoeuvre was the bold one of seeking out the foe in its very citadel and of doing as much moral and material damage as could be done by a sudden well-directed blow. Piecing together the information obtainable it would seem that a general battle took place outside, that the Pallada was torpedoed and sank in the mouth of the harbour, that the other vessels were consequently hampered in getting back to shelter, and that Japanese dash in following up an initial success did the rest. The statement that three Japanese cruisers are hors de combat gives a more veracious air to the report, and it may be noted that the three vessels named in the information which reached us are none of them very modern boats. It is reported that on Tuesday night, there was a grand circus performance at Port Arthur and many of the officers and men from the Russian fleet were on shore at the entertainment when the first attack was made by the Japanese torpedo boats.

Captain Silverlock, of the British Steamer Teucer, formerly a Blue Funnel liner, arrived here this evening from Dalny, with a number of Russian and Chinese refugees. The passage occupied 47 hours, Dalny having been left at 7 p.m. on Tuesday evening. The vessel had gone to Dalny to load beans, but the Russian authorities would not permit her to take in that cargo. She was discharging her cargo of coal at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, when arrangements were made to charter her to bring on the refugees to Shanghai. This action was decided upon as a result of the battle of Monday night at Port Arthur, when the Japanese torpedo boat attack was made. The Teucer passed within 12 or 15 miles of Port Arthur on Tuesday evening, and saw flashes and heard reports of heavy guns, but only about four shots were fired so far as they could tell, and while they must have passed through or very close to the Japanese squadron they saw nothing whatever of it.

There are 87 Russian or other European women and children aboard the Teucer, who are the wives and children of employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and in addition there are one hundred and thirteen Chinese refugees, who will be landed in care of the Russian Consul to-morrow morning. One of the ladies is very ill, and was to have been removed to the General Hospital last evening. The Teucer is berthed

in the river near Ewo Jetty. She is owned by Sale and Co. of Yokohama.

Nothing had been heard of the railway at the rear of the Port Arthur having been damaged. If the report is true the damage must have been done after Tuesday evening. No Russian men were permitted to leave Dalny. The refugees were entrusted to the care of Messrs. Lees, Jahn, Chervinski, and Dobrichitzki.

Much anxiety was set at rest by the news we were able to publish on the authority of telegrams from two passengers, who travelled on board the C. E. R. S. Mongolia on her last trip, that she had reached Dalny. The absence of news of her arrival was due probably to the fact that the telegraphic service with Port Arthur has been interrupted. The voyage was apparently uneventful and the Russian passengers proceeded by the Siberian railway. Other foreigners for Europe, it is understood, were to return to Shanghai.

Some alarm was felt in the early morning in regard to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Moore of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, North, who was a passenger on board the C. E. R. S. Soongari when she left here for Dalny via Chemulpo. The Soongari, as already recorded, was torpedoed off Chemulpo, while trying to escape, as it would appear, from capture. But the probability is that the misfortune occurred after the Soongari had put into Chemulpo and had left again for Dalny. In that event the Bishop, who is immensely popular with all who know him, and who saw active service as a soldier in the American Civil War, should be in safety.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., courteously informed us that they had received a telegram sent from Weihaiwei at 11.15 a.m. yesterday saying: Fuping left here 10.30 a.m., fired on at Port Arthur, slightly damaged; crowded with refugees. The Fuping left Chingwangtai with coal for Port Arthur on Thursday the 4th inst. at night. It was hit by a stray shell but our Weihaiwei correspondent's telegram puts another complexion on this attack on a British steamer.

The Norwegian steamer Kamor came in from Port Arthur early. She had a quiet uneventful journey and saw nothing of any battleships or fighting. She brought the wives and families of several of the Russian naval officers. The Kamor was one of many ships which have been taking coal into Port Arthur, but although she got her cargo there, the scarcity of labour was such that it was impossible to get it all unloaded. The vessel remained in dock for ten days and was then chartered by the Russian authorities to bring away as many refugees as could be got on board. When she left Port Arthur, although war had not been declared, fighting was known to be going on and the Russian fleet of twenty-three large vessels besides torpedo boats and destroyers was drawn up in line outside the harbour, prepared apparently to meet any onslaught. During the first night out from port the Kamor encountered the Japanese squadron, was inspected by search light and allowed to proceed.

The captain and crew of the C. E. R. S. Manchuria, which is still detained in Nagasaki harbour, arrived in Shanghai by the N.-D. L. S. Gera yesterday.

The N.-D. L. S. Gera, which arrived from Japan early in the day brought on the passengers, who in the ordinary course of events would have arrived here some days earlier by the T. K. K. S. Yokohama Maru.

The East Asiatic Company's steamer Manchuria which was signalled off Gutzlaff on her way to Dalny on Saturday night has not been reported since. She flies the

Russian mercantile flag; it may be, however, that it has not been possible so far to telegraph her arrival.

The gunboat Mandjour disappeared from her buoy off the French bund during the morning but has not left the port. She is berthed alongside the Chinese Eastern Railway Company's wharf and it is confidently reported that she is being disarmed, and abandoning her martial character.

The following official notice was issued yesterday by Mr. Kleimenow (Consul-General for Russia):

The Naval Staff Office at Port Arthur communicates the following:—In view of commencement of war with Japan, light-houses and lights on the coast of Kwantung (Liaotung) Peninsula will not be exhibited, and in the littoral waters and bays of Kwantung submarine mines and obstructions have been put down; consequently neutral mercantile vessels approaching Port Arthur and/or entering the Bay of Talienwan should wait for attendance of special officer or pilot who will conduct them through prescribed waters. Vessels wishing to enter Talienwan should wait at, to Eastward Island, Lower Sanshantau, and those for Port Arthur at Tiger's Peninsula.

The approach of either steamers or craft to Port Arthur or Talienwan during night time is strictly forbidden; any craft approaching will be sunk.

(Signed) PLANCON.

Dated Port Arthur, 10th February, 1904, 4.24 p.m.

The British Postmaster (Mr. W. J. Solly) has definitely announced that no further mails will be made up via Siberia for the present.

Delay in communications with Europe has been increased by the interruption of the Eastern Company's cable between Foochow and Hongkong. This has thrown the whole service on the one Great Northern cable between Shanghai and Hongkong, which has to carry, until repairs are effected, all the telegrams not only for Europe but for Manila and America as well.

Port Arthur in Flames.

Just as we go to press we hear it rumoured that Port Arthur is in flames. There has been plenty of coal stacked there, even in the streets, to make a big blaze.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS IN MANCHURIA.

The following is the latest information regarding the distribution of Russian troops in Manchuria:—

At PORT ARTHUR, 20,350 men, consisting of Infantry, Third Brigade, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th regiments East Siberian Sharpshooters, comprising 2,000 men in each regiment; Seventh Brigade (one half) or 25th and 26th regiments, East Siberian Sharpshooters, 2,000 men each. The other half of the Brigade being the 27th regiment at Haicheng, and the 28th regiment of the same Corps (East Siberian Sharpshooters) at Liaoyang. Note:—All of the third Brigade, except the 11th regiment, have since proceeded to the coast of the Liaotung Peninsula and the Yalu. Cavalry: one company Baikal cossacks, 150 men.—Artillery:—two Companies East Siberian Battalion, 600 men; one regiment Port Arthur garrison ar-

THE BURNING OF FUH-LEE.

RUSSIAN CONSULATE DESTROYED.

OVER HALF A MILLION TAELS' DAMAGE.

As if the War were not enough to keep Shanghai in a ferment, Fuh Lee must needs be burnt out again, and take with it the Russian Consulate and Hung Chong's, the Nanking Road jeweller's, to say nothing of the damage inflicted on other property in the vicinity. The destruction was swift and complete. A few minutes after five o'clock yesterday afternoon the alarm rang out two bells. Almost before it had ceased the preliminary warning peal the sky over the heart of the Settlement was lighted up with a great glare. The entire top story of the Fuh Lee building was seen to be flaming like one gigantic torch and already stray tongues were shooting out from the upper windows all round. So sudden was the outbreak that it appeared to be but a few seconds from the discovery till the top floor was burnt out. The rapidity with which the conflagration spread lent colour to a report that incendiaries had been at work. It was known that there had been some dispute with the Chinese staff but this was the only other foundation for the rumour. Last night the police had nothing to offer as to how the fire originated. It began in the millinery department where there was plenty of inflammable material to help it on its way of destruction.

The firemen were on the spot with customary alacrity but their task was hopeless, as far as the saving of the main block was concerned, from the beginning. At first a brave attempt was made by the Deluge and Mih-ho-long Companies to play on the flames from the inside but the lift shaft acted as a flue and it was soon found impossible to remain in the building. The lift weights came down with a run after a few moments and then cartridges began to fall down the shaft, exploding as they reached the burning débris below, and scattering sparks and stars of fire as they fell. Employés were rushing about the ground floor trying to save what books they could, but soon the falling plaster drove everyone outside. The flames burnt with a fierce crackling sound, and ever and anon a loud report would be heard as some more cartridges took fire. The lift shaft looked like a veritable inferno. The flames caught the staircases and spread round the whole building.

One great difficulty at the outset was the getting of a sufficient pressure of water. The Fuh Lee lift was worked by hydraulic power and one of the first things that happened was the bursting of the ram. The whole pressure of a six-inch pipe was thus wasted while it flooded the lower centre of the building. The hose reels attached to the street hydrants would play no higher than the first floor windows and the fire was raging furiously and unchecked high above. In a quarter of an hour or so the engines began to arrive and at last it was possible to play actually on things burning. The Torrent engine was stationed in Szechuen Road just at the entrance from Kiukiang Road; the Hongkew was in Nanking Road; the Deluge also in Nanking Road but on Watson's side of the cross road; the Victoria engine in Szechuen Road beyond the Toilet Club. The fire float was also brought along to the bottom of Nanking Road and pumped

from the river. The Deluge engine unfortunately broke down after a time and the Mih-ho-long escape was also damaged through the unskillful handling of civilians whose zeal to help outran their knowledge of fire matters.

Detachments of sailors were landed from the British and French ships and later from the Italian man-of-war, and rendered welcome assistance with buckets.

The strong wind blowing first took the flames eastward towards the Bund, dooming Hung Chong & Co.'s jewellery stores, threatening Lane Crawford's, and even causing some anxiety for Kelly & Walsh's godown on the other side of Nanking Road. Then changing somewhat, as darkness fell, the wind shifted the danger to Messrs. Watson & Co.'s corner. Szechuen Road having become too hot to be occupied the Mih-ho-long and Deluge companies turned their attention to drenching the chemist's premises and so keeping the walls as cool as possible. The water did a good deal of damage but it saved the building.

So intense was the heat that the electric light standards in the opposite corners of Nanking Road caught fire and the live wires from which the insulating material was quickly burnt off, hung within twelve feet of the road, just above the heads of those who were working to extinguish the flames. The current was cut off as soon as notice could be sent to the power station, and for a short time there was no electric light in the central district. But until the current had been cut the proximity of the deadly wires had a most demoralising effect on everyone.

The streets it need not be said were thronged with crowds, who were drawn off from reading news of Japanese victories, and were to be observed all dotted all about the roofs and parapets of adjoining buildings. In some of these latter every preparation had been made by the inmates to fight the fire should it advance to meet them. When the falling cartridges began to explode, the throngs in Nanking Road beat a hasty retreat to the Bund. There was said to be a lot of gunpowder stored on the Russian Consulate buildings and although unfounded the statement caused alarm.

Nothing remains of Messrs. Hall & Holtz premises or of the Consulate quarters, which were in the same building, except blackened walls and iron supports rising out of a mass of débris. One at least of the safes fell through when the floor on which it stood gave way. Mr. Kliemenow, the Consul-General for Russia, who has been ill for the past three weeks, was so pressed by the fire that he had to escape in his sleeping clothes. He is at present staying at the Astor House, where he is being attended by Dr. Krieg. All of Mr. Kliemenow's effects were destroyed but it was understood that the books and papers have been saved. Messrs. Hung Chong & Co. are equally burnt out as are also Messrs. Ellis Kadoorie & Co.'s offices and a godown at the rear.

A View from the North.

Early it was noticed that the fire had obtained too strong a hold to be subdued in the place of origin. Soon the roofing of the corner spire cracked and curled outwards like the skin of a roasting chestnut. Out burst the flames, curling snake-like around, and licking hungrily at the ornamental superstructure.

Flame dragons roared from every window below, and the noise of the burning almost made unheard the clanking of the engines and the screams and

- tillery, 2,400 men. *Pioneers*:—two battalions East Siberian Pioneer Regiment, 1,000 men. *Torpedo Corps*:—one company Torpedo Corps, 200 men.
- At DALNY, 2,000 men, consisting of the 14th Regiment East Siberian Sharpshooters.
- At TALIEWAN, 4,400 men. *Infantry*: 13th Regiment East Siberian Sharpshooters, 2,000 men; four Companies 15th Regiment, ditto, 1,000 men. *Cavalry*: four Companies Baikal Cossacks, 600 men. *Artillery*: one Co., East Siberian Battalion, 300 men, and one Co., Field Artillery Transbaikalian regiment, 300 men. *Torpedo Corps*: one Co., Torpedo Corps, 200 men.
- At PITZEW, 400 men, composed of one Co., 12th Regiment East Siberian Sharpshooters, 250 men, and one Co., Baikal Cossacks, 150 men.
- At ANTUNG, 550 men, consisting of one Co., 15th Regiment E. S. Sharpshooters, 250 men; one Co., Baikal Cossacks, 150 men, and half Co., E. Siberian Battalion with four guns, 150 men.
- At FENGHUANGCHENG, (Yalu), 750 men—three Cos., Baikal Cossacks, 450 men, and one Co., Transbaikalian Field Artillery, with eight guns, 300 men.
- At CHINCHOU, (near Port Arthur) 750 men—three Cos. E. S. Sharpshooters, 750 men.
- At YINKOU (Newchwang) 1,200 men—five Cos. E. S. Sharpshooters, 1,050 men, and half Co., East Siberian Battalion, with four guns, 150 men.
- At HAICHENG, 1,150 men—four Cos. 28th Regiment E. S. Sharpshooters, 1,000 men, and half Co., East Siberian Battalion, with four guns, 150 men.
- At LIAOYANG, 1,900 men—three Cos. 15th Regiment E. S. Sharpshooters 750 men; four Cos. 28th Regiment, ditto 1,000 men, and half Co. Transbaikalian Field Artillery, with four guns, 150 men.
- At MOUKDEN, 550 men—One Co. 15th Regiment E. S. Sharpshooters, 250 men; half Co., Transbaikalian field Artillery, 150 men, and one Co. Transbaikalian Cossacks, 150 men.
- At TIEHLIN, 2,750 men—16th Regiment E. S. Sharpshooters 2,000 men; 7th Co., First Brigade east Siberian Artillery, with eight guns, 300 men, two Cos. Transbaikalian field Artillery, with twelve guns, 300 men, and one Co., Amur Cossacks, 150 men.
- At NINGUTA, 1,250 men—two Cos. 18th Regiment E. S. Sharpshooters, 500 men; three Cos. Amur Cossacks 450 men, and one Co., east Siberian Artillery Battalion, 300 men.
- At HARBIN, 4,550 men—17th Regiment E. S. Sharpshooters, 2,000 men; six Cos. 18th Regiment ditto, 1,500 men; one Co. Amur Cossacks, 150 men, and one battalion east Siberian Artillery, with twenty-four guns, 900 men.
- At TSITSIHAR, 1,950 men—Six Cos. 20th Regiment E. S. Sharpshooters 1,500 men, second Co., of the Second Brigade of the east Siberian Artillery, with eight guns, 300 men, and one Co., Amur Cossacks, 150 men.
- At HAILAR, 1,000 men, belonging to the Third Battalion Nelchinsk Reserves.
- In addition to the above there are fifty-five Companies Railway Guards consisting of 24,000 men, mostly quartered at Harbin, Liaoyang, Kungchulin, Hengtachotze and Tashihchiao. There is also another Railway Corps consisting of some four battalions stationed at Harbin, Hengtachotze, Kungchulin, and Liaoyang.

hisses of the scape-valves. Every now and again there was a pyrotechnic parabola described in the smoke darkened air, and accompanied by cries of "Look out," some big piece of glowing timber would hurtle to the level with a tremendous thud, and raising a shower of sparks. Presently the frame work of the spire was seen, a livid tracery design against the sky, mere sticks of glowing charcoal, sputtering like the fag-end of a Crystal Palace set-piece. This yielded at the knees, the calcined minaret fell to the west, and crashed down through the dismantled floors to join the raging hell in the basement. To the din were added the repeated detonations of exploding cartridges, and the concussions of beams and girders falling as they were gradually surrendered to gravitational force. All the while a moderate breeze kept blowing, and an unceasing comet's-tail of sparks and burning embers flowed over the adjacent roofs in the direction of Hongkew. The dense crowds in the streets thatwards suffered a fiery baptism. The clothing of some getting damaged before their neighbours could brush off the alighting sparks. Across the way the paint on doors and wood work was blistered by the intense heat, and no one blamed the firemen who retired occasionally to their trucks for restoratives. The heat rays reaching the opposite side of the street were sufficiently powerful to ruin irretrievably a bicycle belonging to one of the firemen. The sudari blinds on the chemist's shop opposite blazed up, but with the nimble assistance of the sailor men, they were soon extinguished. For hundreds of yards on every side the projecting eaves and facades of other premises shone as if reflecting a brilliant sunset, and the temperature a couple of blocks away was palpably raised several degrees. It was a big fire.

The books, &c., were all rescued and deposited in the salesroom of Mr. L. Moore, auctioneer.

The following is a fairly correct estimate of the total loss by the fire:—

	Tls.
Hall & Holtz, building.....	150,000
contents.....	290,000
Hung Chong, building.....	15,000
contents.....	60,000
Russian Consulate-General	
contents.....	5,000
Damages to A. S. Watson &	
Co., Ltd., Nabholz & Co.,	
and Lane, Crawford &	
Co., Ltd., by fire and	
water.....	15,000

Total, Tls. 535,000

The Fuhlee block and Hung Chong's premises were owned by Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. and the buildings were insured in the South British Fire Company. Messrs. Hall & Holtz were insured as to their stock with a number of companies.

THE PROBLEM OF THE JEW.

A Paper read before the Shanghai Zionist Association.

At a recent meeting of the Shanghai Zionist Association, the Rev. Frank Rawlinson read the following sympathetic and informing paper:—

I deem it an honour and a privilege to be permitted to address you this evening. As a man I can sympathise with your sufferings; as an American I ap-

preciate your aspirations for national emancipation; as a Christian I worship your God. To attain to that for which this Zionist Association stands you need a love strong enough to overcome your many differences, a spirit of patriotism intense enough to supplant your attitude towards the countries of your adoption, an affection for your ancient land that shall subordinate the difficulties of getting there to the satisfaction of being there, and a reverence for God comprehensive enough to make your loyalty to God the chief characteristic of your nation. If I can help you towards these things a little I shall consider this effort well put forth.

For about forty centuries the Jew has lived on this world; for twenty centuries he has wandered. His maintenance of national characteristics seems to have been in almost direct violation of natural principles. It is the opinion of many that he ought to have died long ago; but it is a fact—and facts count for more than opinions—that he has not. He is sometimes referred to as a "perpetual miracle" or "an extraordinary enigma." His situation has been summed up in these words. "They are a people without a country whose country is without a people." The Jew by reason of his very Jewishness is a religious, social, and political problem. So the subject for this evening presents itself to me under the title "The Problem of the Jew," a problem facing both those who know him and himself. My task is more to present to you the problem than to elucidate it, though I shall have probably most to say about the present-day attempt to solve it. This attempt is known to you as "Zionism." I think, however, that the full solution of the problem does not lie in human hands alone.

Let us take a look in passing at the home of the Jews. There seems to be a growing conviction that the Jews are linked with Palestine for all time. There once pulsed through it the heart throbs of the life of the ancient world. It was isolated by a great desert and rugged mountains. Its situation made it the centre of activity for the world of its day. One has said that it had a "double relation of exclusion and ready intercommunication." In natural advantages it was a "most-favoured land." But we are told that to-day Palestine is pre-eminently a land of ruin. And even its ruins are in the hands of the infidel. Strangely enough the present rulers of this country are of that religion that thinks highly of the Jews' ancestors and does not lightly esteem the founder of Christianity. It was only for a period of sixty years—the golden age of the Hebrew nation—that the boundaries of actual possession were fully identical with the boundaries of the promised heritage. Happy the day when that again is so. Though Palestine is a land of ruins it is not a land beyond redemption. It is true that we are forced to admit that the present prosperity of the country is not great. One writer says; "At present the country has nothing but starvation to offer to penniless emigrants." Young Jews constantly have to leave to find fresh openings. Another writer thinks that this cannot improve without something unexpected happening. Yet the land is full of promise; Lebanon has not lost all its primeval beauty. Sixty-eight times is Lebanon mentioned in the Old Testament and it has not yet come to that condition that people can look at it and forget it. Carmel still wears some of its bride-like tresses. The early and the latter rains are again coming and in greater profusion. That modern life has touched it is seen

in the presence of railroads. Its soil is good. The deposits in the valleys and plains are notably rich in the elements that make fertility. Some of its possibilities are hinted at in the fact that in 1852 about ten acres of waste ground on the hill of Goath was bought for two hundred and fifty pounds (£250) and put under cultivation. That same piece of land is now valued at £20,000. Another writer says that Palestine is capable of supporting a large population if fully cultivated. The present population of Western Palestine is about 600,000. But the country under cultivation is fully capable of supporting ten times that number—6,000,000. I was interested to note, though, that that is the highest figure I have seen. The number of the Jews is considerably above that. This is not, however, any hindrance to "Zionism." Palestine is still a land where history can be made and lives worthily lived.

One cannot think much of Palestine without thinking of Jerusalem. For Jerusalem is the heart of Palestine and Jerusalem is still, I believe, in the heart of the Jews. It is the point on earth of closest contact between God and man. Not now, perhaps—but that is man's own fault. It is a city, too, still unforgotten. It may still be said with the Psalmist: "For thy servants take pleasure in her stones and have pity upon her dust." One writer says that Jerusalem is a graveyard. Beneath its present surface lie the rubbish and wreckage of not less than eight cities. Its entombed relics speak of David, Solomon, Nehemiah, Herod, Omar, Godfrey de Bouillon, and Saladin. To give you an idea of the height of the debris that covers this ancient city in some places, let me mention one place. Here the wall of the temple as seen is about forty-five feet high; but were the debris cleared away to its foundation it would be found to be 170 feet high. Prophecy has been fulfilled in that parts where walls once rose have become vegetable gardens. The present city has four main quarters:—the Armenian, the Christian, the Moslem and the Jewish. And of these, sad to relate, the Jewish seems to be the worst. "Ruins heaped upon ruins," says one, "are the chief characteristic of this densely populated district." The ancient city of the worshippers of God has passed into the hands of the worshippers of Mohammed, and by superstition and tradition has almost become a caricature of its relations with the founder of Christianity. One instance of this will suffice. Within the walls of what is known as the Church of the Holy Sepulchre are located thirty-two shrines. For sixteen centuries Christian pilgrims have kissed a marble slab within it that at the best is only an artificial representation of a tomb such as Jesus lay in. And sad and suggestive it is that the only place in Jerusalem to which the Jews have free access is "The Wailing Place."

The solution of the "Problem of the Jew" has much to do with what has already been said. Now let us look at the one around whom the problem revolves—the Jew himself. What is he to-day and how does he affect the world at large? Let us look first at him as a tenant in his old home—for his own house only knows him as tenant—and I am afraid not yet enjoying all the privileges of a tenant. Nevertheless he is going back there in increasing numbers. In all Palestine there are to-day about 120,000 Jews. Of this number 30,000 are found within Jerusalem itself. One of out every four Hebrews in Palestine is in its capital city. In 1840 there were only 3,000 in Jerusalem and 10,000 in the whole land. It

has been stated that at that time Jerusalem was without either trade or commerce. But to-day many of them are in business. They are employed in all kinds of trade, different branches of them being better at certain trades than others. Yet work is scarce for so many of them. For self-supporting Jews the conditions are extremely difficult. Their customs are much the same as in Bible times. Some of their customs show a taint from intercourse with other peoples and religions. While the colonists there are better off than many Hebrews in other lands, yet they by no means live in affluence. There are about two hundred colonies outside the walls of Jerusalem. The worst cases are so poor that they have to dig holes in the ground in which to live. One colony is known as the "Box Colony," because the houses there are made out of packing cases and roofed with their tin lining. A Russian Jew willed a good deal of money to be used for building purposes. This helps many. Others are helped in the payment of their rent by wealthier brethren in Europe. Many poverty-stricken ones can do no better than herd in Jerusalem's many underground caverns.

Religiously the Hebrew in Palestine is to a large extent the Hebrew of old. The keeping of the law is the pivot of the day's activity. The man who in other countries was lax here is apt to go to extremes. Every hour to be spared is spent in reading the sacred books. The Sabbath has regained its old place. It is said that if one Sabbath were kept properly by all the Jews the Messiah would come. It is interesting to note that a fund called the Khaluka is sent to Palestine from all over the world, and especially from Russia, to help support the Jews there. And in large part to enable Jews in the land of Israel to do for those who contribute what they cannot do for themselves—their religious duty.

The Jews in Palestine have been divided into four classes: those supported entirely by the Khaluka, those aided by it, those who support themselves, and those in agricultural colonies. This last reminds us of the schemes tried to better the Jews' lot in Palestine. In 1870 a colonisation scheme was started. Even earlier than that the efforts of an English Consul's wife led to the purchase of land and its use by Jews for cultivating. At the first time spoken of, the Turkish government gave six hundred acres of land near Jaffa for similar purposes. These plans have brought hope and chance to many that were hopeless. Baron Rothschild gave liberal aid to these efforts. A few years ago there were about four thousand five hundred Jews in these colonies. Yet since 1898 this work, generally speaking, seems to have declined somewhat. The whole scheme is yet an experiment disappointing to some and hopeful to others. Something still seems to be lacking in the plans so far tried. "Zionism" is believed to be able to supply that lack. We must notice that at present no Jew may land in Palestine under penalty of a heavy fine. Yet they sometimes get through in sacks owing to the indifference of the Turkish officials and the leniency of the Sultan.

Now what about the Jew in the world at large? Conservative estimates say that he numbers at least twelve millions. The centre of orthodox Judaism is Russia. The place where most liberty is granted them is America. The largest Jewish colony in the world is in New York: in all there are 60,000 Jews, 30,000 of them being settled within one square mile. It is the largest ghetto ever known. They are found in almost every country, though mainly in Europe. A

Jewish writer says that though they are everywhere prominent yet they are nowhere in the majority. Economically they seem to be declining. One says it would be safe to change the maxim: "As rich as a Jew" for the one "As poor as a Jew." He speaks of them as the greatest non-possessing race in the world. Yet in financial circles the Jew is still a power. It is said that during the recent troubles in Roumania, Jewish money both refused to use its influence in behalf of the Jews there and help the country that was persecuting them out of its financial difficulty. A lamentable instance of power unused. With the exception of England and America it would appear that they are barred out from most of the really lucrative positions. Persecution has tended to lower their wealth and beggar them. There is a large army of wasters and wanderers who drift from land to land. The Jewish charities of New York spend over a million dollars a year on their poor. The money spent to aid these wanderers could be much more effectively spent in helping them cultivate and develop a land of their own. As it is they are a constant drain upon their steadier and wealthier brethren. As to the general political position of the Hebrews the following statements will show. Apparently there are seven unemancipated Jews for every four politically free. That is, roughly speaking, only one fifth of the Jewish race are really freemen. There are two ways in which they might be emancipated. One is for them to have political and social equality in the lands of their adoption. This was once done in Spain; the Jews remaining there even accepting the Roman Catholic faith, with the result that in a short time they were completely absorbed. Some think that wherever the Jew is given political and social freedom this will inevitably follow. The other way, and the safest if they are to remain a race, is to again take a place among the nations of the earth. On this plan "Zionism" is based. As it is in some places to be a Jew is to be almost a criminal; Jewish birth being considered a disgrace. This is not a thing of modern days only. In the fourth century death was the penalty for a marriage between Jews and Christians. Once in the middle ages the Jew was compelled to wear a round yellow badge on his breast.

Then, too, where is the world-wide Jew religiously? Here again there seems to have been a decided retrogression. Of course there is an orthodox party. But there is an increasing amount of what has been termed "colourless Judaism." There is an extreme party of reform that has made a distinct retreat from the Jewish standpoint. London Jews are grieving over the increasing numbers of "total abstainers from Judaism." In America there are many differences of belief and much laxity of religious observance. Yet one writer says, "All sects agree in building magnificent synagogues." Even in Russia there arose the idea that to be cultured the Jew must be irreligious. The synagogue is to-day pronounced a failure in England. Certainly the Hebrew race is in a critical situation religiously.

What of the Jew and the people amongst whom he lives? Here the tale of the tragedy begins. To relate it is beyond our time and power. He has been persecuted, hounded and despised beyond the telling. The mediæval history of Austria, Spain, Portugal, France, and England is deeply stained with wrong against this people. And in more modern times in Roumania and Russia especially has hate against them come to a hideous head. And to-day the "Jewish Question" is as real as any the nations have to face. The crux of the question for them and those

with whom they live is, "Where shall the Jew go?" He has emigrated until he has but little chance for further emigration. Nation after nation has tried to pass him on until he has been about passed around. Most countries seem to be taking measures to restrict him. England has reached the limit of the number that it wants and holds over their heads an anti-alien immigration bill. Even in America an anti-Jewish feeling is making itself felt. Regulations already introduced there show that it cannot be considered as a place of final rest for this weary people. Last year 50,000 entered there and seventy per cent of them stayed in the already fearfully congested settlement in New York. Every trodden avenue seems closed to them. Attempts were made to found a colony in Egypt. This failed. England has recently offered them a tract of land in British East Africa. It is two hundred square miles in area. They are there to have self-government. It is in fact the offer of a legally-assured home: the fairest offer and the best chance that has yet come to them. At present no more has been done with this offer than to appoint a commission to go and see this place. But there seems to be a feeling among them that at best this can be a temporary stopping place only. It partially meets Jewish needs but it does not fit in with Jewish ideals. We might at this point ask, "Why is it that every race seems to be turning its back on the Jew?" In part at least he is suffering from race antipathy which he suffers in common with other races. America has its colour problem. The black man it has and hardly knows what to do with him and the yellow man it is trying to keep out. Australia has decided that it does not want the dark races to do its manual labour. This opens up a problem for England that is likely to grow. But the situation of the Jew is rendered more keen from his very Jewishness and the fact that he has not a place of his own to which to go. Other races have. In addition great prophecies are being fulfilled in him.

This question the Jews are asking themselves. They are beginning to realise that their defencelessness makes it easy for them to be the scapegoat of race prejudice. As they have pondered their memory has quickened and they have recalled God's words concerning them; their hopes have arisen and they have longed for a chance to better themselves by their own hands; their ambitions have started into life and they have dreamed again of national life. They have a right to live; but where shall they live? Their hearts have yearned for life within their own lands. It is the imperative need for something to be done coupled with the bursting forth of these pent-up longings that has led to the remarkable movement known as "Zionism." Before there had been somewhat local and small attempts to stir up Jewish national feeling. There had been hints of "Zions" in London, Washington, and Paris. In 1806 a sanhedrin appointed by Napoleon had decided that France was Zion. But this movement is based on the idea that the Jews and Palestine must come together before the Jewish problem will find satisfactory settlement. At present it embraces in its membership between two and three million Jews of all lands. These believe that they have a need that only Palestine can meet. Local societies are increasing rapidly.

The scattered units in the unifying of the Jews were brought together in Dr. Theodore Herzl. In 1896 he sent forth a pamphlet entitled, "The Jewish State." It was an appeal to arise and secure a home for themselves, to which the hearts

of many Jews at once responded. It seemed to thrill them to action. Of Dr. Herzl Israel Zangwill has said, "He is a prince in Israel. He is the first statesman that the Jews have had since the destruction of Jerusalem." At the last congress at Basle he stood the fire of a scathing criticism calmly and well. An enemy tried to prove that he was not true to his trust. The congress again voted its entire confidence in him. He is to-day the recognised leader of the Jewish people. In 1897 the enthusiasm stirred up by his pamphlet was shaped into an organisation at Basle. Since that time six congresses have met. What is sometimes called the rationalistic Jewish party seems to have gone into this movement first. But orthodoxy has also taken firm hold of it. The heart of the wealthier sons of Israel was slow to move at first. But now the buried, though not destroyed, love of his people is moving his heart. This congress is gaining a growing influence. Even those not yet in favour of its leading principle are looking up to it. Three parties are prominent in it. The government party; the orthodox party; and the young Zionist party. Each party is aiming at the same thing though differing as to the route there. At its first session one hundred and fifty met; at its last six hundred. These, too, being little more than half of the number elected to represent Zionist conferences. It has been necessary to change the basis of representation from one hundred for each delegate to two hundred. There were present representatives from all over the world, a communication from the Shanghai Zionist Association being heard there. Three Zionists walked for sixty-two days to attend it. It would seem that the claim of a Zionist that this congress had become the central tribunal of the Jewish people is not too strong.

Now what is the aim of this movement? To procure an open and legally recognised and secured home in Palestine. I do not think it is meant that every Jew is to go back there any more than England wants every Englishman to live at home. But they do want a national home! Is that not a worthy aim? How shall it be obtained? At present it is hoped that the Sultan can be persuaded to dispose of his vested rights in the soil though retaining a suzerainty over the people. Some think that the deposition of the Sultan (which in their opinion is only a matter of time) will give the Jews their opportunity. Then the nations are to be asked to assume the responsibility of preserving the rights of the Jews to their inheritance. Already the nations are considering how another nation in Syria will affect their interests. That in itself is a compliment to the value and strength of the Zionist movement. As yet the Zionists do not claim that they expect to be able to hold their land by themselves. But that is a matter for the microscope of time to reveal. Certain it is that the Jewish people are aiming at something much higher than anything they now have.

It may be asked what spirit is at the bottom of this movement. Here some may meet with disappointment. It has been said that the platform of Zionism is in no sense religious. That does not mean that it is irreligious. But it does mean that the national idea is prominent and the religious in the background. It is practical and political rather than religious. As far as I know its leaders make no claim to special authority from God. Yet they undoubtedly feel that for it to be success-

ful God must have a hand in it. They are men trying to better their people; patriots in the true sense of the word. A portion at least of the Hebrews have learnt that in the present condition of their people to found a State there must be full freedom of conscience and action in religion. Indeed the question was raised at the congress by a Hebrew Christian as to how Hebrew Christians like himself would be received if they settled in Palestine. Dr. Herzl's reply to this was, that the leaders would feel it right to help them build themselves a house of worship. The thing that moves the promoters and adherents of this movement at this time is the hope of soon getting a national home of their own. When this movement takes effect, it seems to me, that in some respects at least they are likely to be a different nation from what they have ever been before.

The closing question is: "What are the prospects of this movement?" Among the Jewish people themselves they seem to be all that could be desired. This congress has established the equality of every Jew and already made them more a nation than they have been for centuries. They have a national fund—The Jewish Colonial Trust Fund—of over £2,000,000 capital. In this the "dream of enthusiasts" has come true. But is there any hope that they will get what they want? The situation was summed up by Dr. Max Nordau at the last congress in words like these: Four Powers, including the world's greatest, have expressed themselves as favourable to the movement. At its commencement the German Emperor expressed his sympathy with it. The British Government has shown its interest in the offer of a grant of land. America recently took diplomatic steps that greatly concerned the welfare of this people. Russia is prepared, so she has said, to co-operate with the emigration conducted by the Zionists when it is arranged and is also prepared to help the Zionists to influence the Sultan to hand over Palestine to the Jews. And lastly the Sultan himself seems to be favourably disposed towards the Jewish people. As you will remember the Turkish government presented six hundred acres of land for use by colonising Jews. And the Sultan does not seem to have any personal objection to the Jews settling in Palestine. So it does indeed look as though the scattered Jew may yet again be reckoned with as a world force and not as a burden or a pariah.

With multitudes of other Christians, I hope with all my heart that he will yet again occupy a worthy place among the

The health and vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated, but through any cause detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produces organic disease."—*The Humanitarian*. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitation and substitutions.

nations and occupy that place worthily. "Zionism" is the appeal of a nation for its rights! I hope that other nations will heed its appeal and the "God of Nations" further it. To this end I shall pray to the God of Israel.

MARRIAGE.

TISDALL-THOMSON.—On the 11th of February, 1904, at H.B.M. Consul-General by Sir Pe'h'm Warren, K.C.M.C., and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, Gerald Arthur, younger son of E. W. Tisdall of Dublin, Ireland, and Shanghai, to Emily Harriette, elder daughter of John Craig Thomson of Limerick, Ireland.

DEATH.

JOHNSEN.—On the 10th of February, between Soochow and Shanghai, Abel Johnsen, I.M.C. Soochow, aged 51 years.

PASSENGERS, &c.

OUTWARD.

Per str. SEYDLITZ.—For Nagasaki—Mrs. A. F. Cooper, Capt. Chapman, Messrs. T. Inouye, T. Murata, Kofod, Kubota, Maruyama, Mameda, R. Takahira, Tsuchiya, S. Murase, S. Wada, S. Uehihori, Matsumoto, T. Komatsu, E. Hayes, S. T. Shikawa, T. Nishemura, S. Uchida, K. Miyazaki, H. S. Lekiguchi, F. Yamada, Kan a-seh, C. Oya, and Sui Chen. For Kobe—Messrs. H. Hackstroh, Misotani, H. Saito, and K. Yoda. For Yokohama—Messrs. A. and S. Compignon, B. F. W. ss, A. E. Graves, and L. D. Pebb.

INW

Per str. CHANGON.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. and M. A. Kahler, and Mr. Geddes.
Per str. KUTWO.—From Hankow and Ports—Rev. W. Longden.
Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo—Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. Crombie, and Rev. J. Meadows.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.	Hygro-		Thermo-		Initials.
	9 A.M.	Atmos. Therm.		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
Feb 3	30.34	46.2	S.W.	1 41.7	41.0	41.2	40.0	O.M.D.
4	30.38	45.4	N.E. by N.	1 37.0	26.7	53.4	27.8	D.C.F.
5	30.29	47.0	E. by N.E.	2 46.4	44.2	50.9	38.4	O.M.
6	30.32	47.4	E.N.E.	2 47.9	44.6	54.8	38.7	C.
7	30.35	48.2	S.W.	1 44.0	41.3	50.2	38.3	O.
8	30.23	48.2	W. by S.W.	1 45.5	41.5	54.7	37.1	M.C.M.
9	30.18	48.2	S. by S.W.	2 44.0	40.6	61.2	33.1	B.M.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty haze; o. overcast dull; r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12; (Foreign Postage Taels 2.50, payable in advance per Annum. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies sold by Messrs. STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill,

LONDON (E.C.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 11th February, 1904.)

The week under review has perhaps been the most full of excitement this market has ever seen. The day after our last report was written advices came of the collapse of the Cotton ring in the STATES, some Firms receiving quotations from MANCHESTER as much as eighteen pence per piece down for 10-lbs. Shirtings! The following day it became known that the patience of JAPAN was exhausted and she had determined on War, and, without any formal declaration, hostilities promptly commenced, the greatest naval battle the world has seen for over a century being now in progress, and in which some of the most modern ships afloat are engaged. The anticipated rise in Silver and Sterling rates has followed, some of the local Exchange Banks, owing to their depleted coffers, quoting a good deal over the normal price for their paper. Naturally all this has had the effect of finally stopping business, the culminating point being reached this morning, when for the first time for thirty years a *Yuen fong* Auction had to be withdrawn as the dealers declined to bid. The ostensible reason given is that of the uncertainty of the Native Banks resuming business before the due date of the sale, as the Bankers have intimated that they will probably not open so promptly as usual. This declaration is said to have emanated through the recent action of the local Foreign Authorities in demanding and securing the rendition of a certain Native Merchant arrested in the Settlement unbeknown to them by the native police, and who is indebted to certain Native Banks for a considerable amount, these Banks declaring they would have been much more likely to recover their money if the man had been left in the Native City! Some of the buyers at last week's Auction are unreasonable enough to claim that their purchases at that sale should be declared off on account of the complications that have arisen since! The usual *Ewo* sale took place yesterday without any interruption, but prices were all lower.

MANCHESTER advices are being somewhat delayed owing to the heavy traffic over the cables in connection with the war. On the 6th inst. Cotton came 7.82d for *Mid American* and 10d. for *Egyptian*, but this morning the wire of the 9th inst. came in quoting them down to 7.52d. and 9jd respectively, and quotations for all goods and yarns are lower, but not so low as some private telegrams make them. We have not heard of any advices from the STATES.

There has been a little business doing in INDIAN yarns for the River markets at steady prices for clearance after the holidays. Cotton is not quotable, the available stock being very small and mostly undesirable.

We give on another page a comparative statement of Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Goods to NINGPO and VLADIVOSTOCK for the last nine years and to PORT ARTHUR and DALNY for the last two years. As regards NINGPO the figures certainly show quite a satisfactory recovery to the normal condition of the trade, the increase in the off-take of Yarns being especially noticeable.

The figures for VLADIVOSTOCK demonstrate to what an extent the RUSSIANS have managed to divert the trade, and really spoil it, for, with the exception of AMERICAN Sheetings and INDIAN Yarn, the re-exports to PORT ARTHUR and DALNY are considerably below what VLADIVOSTOCK used to take. After all the rumpus that has been kicked up by those interested in AMERICAN goods at the RUSSIAN occupation of MANCHURIA there is a certain amount of irony about last year's figures. NEWCHWANG took a total but once before exceeded, and that by only a very small margin, while PORT ARTHUR and DALNY, both in 1902 and 1903 imported more than three times as much as the average off-take by VLADIVOSTOCK the previous seven years! ENGLISH makes, on the contrary, certainly have suffered.

Piece Goods.—With such an upheaval in the trade as will be caused by the rise in Exchange, the slump in Cotton and the stringency in the money market it is really most fortunate that forward transactions have been so much curtailed. We understand that some of the dealers have still a fair portion of the Exchange against their forward purchases unsettled and are gleefully watching the upward movement. As to fresh business they have quitted talking about it and clearances are now almost nil. At the Auction yesterday prices for 8.4-lbs. Shirtings declined an average of four and a half candareens, 10-lbs. six candareens and *White Shirtings* over a mace. For the Woollen Goods CAMLETS were four to five mace lower for the leading colours; LONG ELLS in two instances were slightly firmer, but the others declined one to three mace. SPANISH STRIPES dropped three to six candareens.

Cotton Yarn.—INDIAN.—A small business amounting to about 1,008 bales has been done for the River markets for clearances after the holidays, the prices paid being as follows:—

No. 10s. 410 bales;—*Imperial Mill* ₹77.00, *Jubilee (Mule)* ₹77.50/78.50, *David Mill* ₹79.50, *Pabany (Ring)* ₹80.25, and *Currimbhoy (Ring)* ₹80.50
No. 12s. 245 bales;—*Good Luck* ₹77.50, *Standard Mill* ₹79.00, *Lukhmiddas Khinjee* ₹80.00/81.00 and *Jamshed (Mule) Compasa* ₹81.00.

No. 16s. 120 bales;—*Britannia (Ring)* ₹84.00, *Triumfass (Mule)* ₹86.50 and *Bombay Cotton Mill (Mule)* ₹87.50.

No. 20s. 133 bales;—*Madhemjee Dharame* ₹89.00, *Saraswati Mill (Gold Grape)* ₹89.75/90.00 and *Standard Mill* ₹91.00.

JAPANESE.—At a decline of about a tael and a half sales of some 1,000 bales have been made, prices for No. 16s. being ₹86.00/90.00 and for No. 20s. ₹92.00/96.00.

LOCAL.—There is no disposition to pay the prices Spinners want and the re-sales of bundles denote still lower values, namely, No. 12s. ₹81.00/85.00, No. 14s. ₹83.00/86.50 and No. 16s. ₹85.00/88.00.

COTTON.—There is very little available stock left on the market and holders are asking very high prices for but poor quality.

EXPORT.

Silk.—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Son's Circular, 11th of February.

The home markets are quiet.

RAW SILK.—A small business only has been transacted since the date of our last issue. The outbreak of hostilities between Japan and Russia has entirely demoralised business.

Exchange has advanced with such sudden rapidity that business is rendered impossible.

YELLOW SILK.—Very little business to report since our last issue.

HAND FILATURES.—A few small settlements are reported.

STEAM FILATURES.—Are neglected, we have not heard of a single transaction.

WILD SILK.—About 100 Bales are reported to have changed hands.

WASTE SILK.—Stocks are very small and no contracts have been made for Tussah Waste (ice cargo) up to the present.

Quotations in Taels per picul: Freight 8.20 per cwt.

	Tls. per picul.		Tls. per picul.
TSATLEES. —		YELLOW SILK. —	
Gold Killing	495	Kopun	377½/390
Almond Flower I	480	WILD SILK. —	
Mountain 5	535	Water Reels	160/170
Chay Killing	485	HAININ. —	
HAND FILATURES. —		Han Qua g-shing II, III	517½/507½
Kungkee Mars I Grant	590		
S.S.S. Mars I	6.5		
Eagle and Skein I Ord	600		
Sma 1 Buffalo I Grant	612½		

1903-1904. 1902-1903. 1901-1902. 1900-1901. 1899-1900. 1898-99.

	about	350	500	1,500	1,000	650	1,250 bales
Settlements for this mail							
season including		50,000	53,000	71,000	56,000	89,000	66,000 "
forward contracts		13,500	3,500	11,000	13,900	8,000	3,500 "
Stock							
Total Arrivals, including Steam		62,800	56,470	78,800	68,750	97,000	67,500 "
Filature							

	*England.	*France &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Japan. Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export of Steam Filatures pls.	7	5,275	5,282	1,469	3	6	6,760 bales.
„ White Silk in Bales of 80 catties}	629	13,683	14,312	4,420	1,322	560	20,614 „
„ Yellow Silk in piculs...	20	4,134	4,154	10	4,178	464	8,988 „
„ Wild „ „	40	3,490	3,460	1,846	109	391	10,806 „
Total.....	696	31,512	32,208	7,745	5,612	1,603	47,168 „
Against in 1902-1903	1,114	32,278	33,392	12,522	4,156	1,499	51,569 „
„ 1901-1902	3,178	42,790	45,968	12,376	8,415	2,756	69,515 „
„ 1900-1901	2,528	35,393	37,921	5,112	10,287	1,689	55,009 „
„ 1899-1900	6,442	54,318	60,760	14,860	6,697	4,936	87,253 „
„ 1898-99	2,069	47,519	49,588	6,480	5,209	1,371	62,648 „
„ 1897-98	1,702	42,005	43,707	9,169	4,371	2,021	59,268 „
Export of Waste Silk.....	8,962	42,366	51,328	489	306	867	52,990 piculs.
Against in 1902-1903	9,245	33,135	42,380	204	176	85	42,845 „
„ 1901-1902	7,370	37,480	44,850	57	28	29	41,964 „
„ 1900-1901	9,537	27,819	37,356	...	52	57	37,465 „
Export Cocoons	151	6,590	6,741	...	...	5,946	12,687 „
Against in 1902-1903	...	3,532	3,532	...	...	5,236	8,768 „
„ 1901-1902	...	1,862	1,862	...	...	2,377	4,241 „
„ 1900-1901	...	1,258	1,258	...	...	4,079	5,337 „

*Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London

Also ... piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.
 „ 1,922 „ „ „ Continent.
 „ 1,922

TEA.—HANKOW STATISTICS from the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce Circular of the 3rd February, 1904.

EXPORTS.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for Export:—

Cowhides, B. S.	Tls. 33.25	per picul.	Gallnuts, plum shape	Tls. 20.00	per picul
„ Seconds	„ 28.50	„	Tobacco, Tingchow	(nominal)	„
Buffalo hides, B. S.	„ 22.00	„	„ Wongkong	„	„
„ 10/35 lbs.	„ 22.00	„	Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2½" 3" 3½" 3½"	„	„
„ 35/60	„	„	10 10 10 10 10	„	„
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white colour, average 2lbs., 50% short, 30% med. & 20% long hair	„ 59.00	„	3½" 4" 4½" 4½" 5" 5½" 5½" 6"	„	„
Buffalo Horns, average 3 lbs. ea.	„ 10.20	„	10 6 6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ = 100%	„ 118.00	„
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi	„ 12.00	„	Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck	„ 19.00	„
„ Sinschan and/or Chayu	„ 11.60	„	„ Wild Duck	„ 22.50	„
Green China Grass, Szechuen	„ 11.70	„	Turmeric	„ 3.50	„
Jute	„ 5.00	„	Sesamum Seed, white	„	„
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	„ 11.20	„	„ yellow	„ 4.20	„
„ „ Pingchow and/or Macheng.	„ 11.00	„	„ red	„	„
„ „ Mongyu	„ 9.00	„	„ black	„	„
Green „ „ Kiyu	„ 13.00	„	Sesamum Seed-Oil	„ 7.90	„
Animal Tallow	„ 10.00	„	Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil	„ 7.90	„
Gallnuts, Usual shape	„ 19.00	„	Wood Oil	„ 8.00	„
			Tea Oil	„ 9.00	„

I. M. Customs returns of Shipments.

COWHIDES.	BUFFALO HIDES.	GOATSKINS UNTANNED.	ANIMAL TALLOW.	VEGETABLE TALLOW.	NUTGALLS.	BRISTLES.	SESAMUM SEED.	WOOD OIL.
Piculs.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
14,868.00	2,723.00	304,857	840.00	21,426.00	7,149.00	492.00	47,637.00	18,920.00

From January 1st to January 30th.

KEROSENE.

QUOTATIONS,—Ex Godown—American "Devoes" in cases	Tls. 2.50
Russian "Anchor" in cases	„ 2.30 Less 2%.
Sumatra bulk in tins	„ 2.23
„ in bulk	„ 1.93

IMPORTS.

From January, 1st to 31st inclusive, as per Custom House returns are:—

Devoes	190,000	Gallons
Russian	260,000	„
Sumatra	nil.	„
Total...	450,000	„

FREIGHTS:—

Per Conference Steamers. To London and Northern Continental ports; Tea 52/6 per ton of 40 cubic feet	
General Cargo 52/6 „ 40	
Seeds 47/6 „ 20 cwt.	
Per Conference Steamers. To Marseilles and Havre, General 48/- Net, per ton of 40 cubic feet	
Seeds 47/6 „ 20 cwt.	
To New York. Overland, ...	Tea 1½ G. \$ cents per lb gross
do. via Suez, ...	30/- per ton of 40 cubic feet
To Shanghai; Tea	Tails 1.80 per ton of 13 half-chests.
do. General	„ 1.80 „ weight or measurement.

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 9½d. Bank Bills, demand 2s. 6½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 2s. 10½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 7½d. 6 months' sight, 2s. 7½d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 7½d. 6 months' sight, 2s. 7½d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer, Fcs. 3.54. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.62; 6 months' sight, 3.64. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.87, lowest 2.70, highest 2.71. On New York—Credits, and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per Tls. 100. Gold \$64, lowest 64, highest 70½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, per \$100 Tls. 70, lowest 71½, highest 70. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, per Yen 100 Tls. 78½, lowest 79½, highest 72. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, per Yen 100 Tls. 77½, lowest 77, highest 70½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers per Tls. 100 Rs. 190½, lowest 190, highest 210. Bank Bills, demand, per Tls. 100 Rs. 191, lowest 190½, highest 210½. Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, per Tls. 10. Tls. 358.00, lowest 355.00, highest 360.00. Silver Bars, per Tls. 100, Tls. 111.25, lowest 111.25, highest 111.25. Mexican dollars, per \$100, Tls. 73, lowest 72.70, highest 73.25. Copper Cash per Tls. 1,100, lowest 1,100, highest 1,100. Chinese Interest, Mace .18, lowest .03, highest .18. Bar Silver in London, per oz., 25½, lowest 25½, highest 26½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morris & Robertson's Circular.)

(FROM MESSRS. BROTHERS & BOWEN & COMPANY.)																	
		ON LONDON.								FRANCE.			GER-	NEW	HONG-	YOKO-	INDIA.
	Bar Silver per oz in L'don.	T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		France 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s.	Docty.	YAMA.		T/T Rup.	
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Priv.	4 m/s.				
Feb.																	
6th	25½	2.6½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	3.30½/3.32½	3.30½/3.32½	2.70	64	71½	79½/78½	190/192	
8th	25½	2.6½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	3.31½/3.33½	3.33/3.35	2.70/71	64½	...	79/78	190½/193	
9th	26	2.7½	2.8	2.7½	2.8	2.7½	2.8½	2.8	2.8½	3.35½/3.37½	3.39/3.41	2.73/76	65½	...	78/77	193/197	
10th	26½	2.7½	2.9	2.8½	2.9½	2.8½	2.9½	2.8½	2.9½	3.41/3.43	3.49/3.51	2.77½/86	66/67½	...	76½/75	196/203	
11th	none	2.8½	2.9½	2.8½	2.9½	2.9½	2.9½	2.9½	2.9½	3.49/3.57	3.53/3.55	2.84/89	67½/68	...	75/74	201/205	
12th	none	2.8½	2.9½	2.9½	2.10½	2.9½	2.10½	2.9½	2.10½	3.53/3.55	3.62/3.64	2.87/89	70½	70	74/2	210	

AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

Chops—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Dark Gentian.	Gr. & N. Green.*	Orange & Yellow.*	Ash & Lav.*	White	Pink.	Black.	Brown & Mag.*	Mauve. Purple*	Lt. Gt. Mid.,*	Pcs.
Camlets.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Total
E-Wo, 10th inst.													
Man & Horse, p. pc.	13.63/64	.....	13.41	13.43	13.91	...	...	13.81/82	...	...	...	...	300
Sales, pcs.	130	.....	20	30	10	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	
Goose, p. pc.	13.45	.....	13.41	13.26	.....	...	...	13.76	...	...	...	...	80
Sales, pcs.	20	.....	10	20	.....	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	
Long Ells.													
E-Wo, 10th inst.													
Elephant, p. pc.	7.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Sales, pcs.	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Horse's Head, p. pc.	7.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Sales, pcs.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Double Phoenix, p. pc.	7.77/7.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.85	6.97*	.....	340
Sales, pcs.	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	.....	
Single Phoenix, p. pc.	6.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Sales, pcs.	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tiger p. pc.	5.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Sales, pcs.	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nie-Kee, 6th inst.													
3 Stars p. pc.	6.67½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Sales, pcs.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sea Horse, p. pc.	6.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Sales, pcs.	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Spanish Stripes.													
E-Wo, 10th inst.													
Single Phoenix, p. yd	0.646/647	.....	0.61½/621	0.622	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198
Sales, pcs.	90	.....	90	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Double Phoenix, p. yd	0.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Sales, pcs.	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nie-Kee, 6th inst.													
Sea Horse, p. yd.	0.609/61	.....	0.621	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.59*	0.52	0.601*	120
Sales, pcs.	72	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	18	
Buffalo, p. yd	0.534	.....	.....	0.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.59*	36
Sales, pcs.	18	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
Goose p. yd.	0.52	.....	0.596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.584*	30
Sales, pcs.	18	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
S. p. yd.	0.501	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Sales, pcs.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mandarin p. yd	0.52½	.....	0.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.551*	18
Sales, pcs.	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
Lion, p. yd	0.509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Sales, pcs.	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dragon, p. yd.	0.65/652	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
Sales, pcs.	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

**Comparative Statement of Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods to Ningpo and Vladivostock during the
nine years 1895 to 1903. Compiled from the Customs Daily Returns.**

NINGPO.

Goods.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
Grey Shirtings, European.....Pcs.	420,246	392,452	416,873	413,330	477,281	450,074	509,413	461,212	468,548
" American....."	18,850	10,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T-Cloths, 32-in....."	17,765	17,660	24,264	38,670	52,181	46,125	67,495	63,188	58,730
" 36-in....."	34,910	16,230	20,617	24,061	29,180	25,502	38,296	42,270	40,770
" Indian, 32 & 36-in....."	1,500	360	1,910	2,729	1,430	320	2,299	3,250	150
White Shirtings European....."	127,066	115,786	118,233	114,829	110,662	107,616	103,548	101,151	91,552
" American....."	216	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drills, English and Dutch....."	2,080	1,845	3,290	4,080	6,945	5,354	7,565	9,080	5,344
" American....."	34,996	24,780	28,470	26,500	28,535	24,275	24,770	17,380	15,980
Sheetings, English....."	5,237	6,344	4,939	8,368	9,630	8,200	10,960	13,420	11,688
" Indian....."	4,330	140	.....	60	180	40	540	40	.....
" American....."	54,165	64,390	66,931	49,785	50,960	37,202	27,405	17,650	16,860
Printed Cottons....."	22,974	15,236	20,327	13,663	20,830	19,319	24,452	20,990	17,698
Cotton Yarn, Indian.....Pcls.	15,565	8,106	7,300	2,684	2,501	2,046	4,525	12,485	9,503
" English....."	1,773	1,099	250	309	276	132	99	267	152
" Japan....."	6,757	2,340	3,607	3,427	2,448	2,269	2,429	4,799	3,598
" Shanghai....."	8,247	1,285	1,097	2,293	1,539	4,683	705	844	3,927
Spanish Stripes, Woollen.....Pcs.	1,729	1,562	1,784	1,880	2,166	2,264	2,166	2,054	1,776
Medium and Broad Cloths....."	856	360	600	690	1,008	926	906	586	604
Camlets....."	1,830	1,870	2,720	3,000	2,800	2,626	2,250	2,050	2,225
Long Ells....."	300	260	610	780	910	780	490	690	575
Lastings....."	1,307	1,270	1,810	1,280	1,440	1,423	1,400	1,400	1,480
Italian Cloth....."	2,249	2,210	3,440	3,289	5,011	3,800	3,527	3,527	4,272
Cot. Last. & Ital. Fig. & Dyed....."	34,459	42,794	44,679	42	40,630	33,798	32,988	24,423	21,130
do. do. Plain....."	22,304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

VLADIVOSTOCK.

Goods.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
Grey Shirtings.....Pcs.			10,425	114,755	89,725	119,739	98,826	49,880	85,527
T-Cloths, 32-in & 36-in....."	100	.....	2,134	15,995	26,731	26,649	28,052	40,033	91,571
" Indian, 32-in. and 36-in....."				100	80	.....	150	250	2,020
White Shirtings....."	150	250	9,654	92,335	68,553	54,679	54,196	30,711	27,376
Drills, English & Dutch....."	469	1,575	14,310	79,656	74,564	65,842	59,776	33,670	74,158
" American....."	135	75	4,755	19,245	16,840	12,657	14,236	1,785	6,990
Sheetings, English....."		40	9,746	57,787	65,117	59,269	71,668	83,217	101,673
" Indian....."					1,000	.....	200	40	100
" American....."			9,900	7,120	22,355	10,725	10,480	1,865	1,440
Printed Cottons....."			160	7,049	4,783	5,598	6,111	4,014	4,275
Cotton Yarn, Indian.....Pcls.				15	93	48	540	273	15
" English....."				9	.....	15	3	21	9
Spanish Stripes, Woollen.....Pcs.					6	.....	10	78	48
Medium and Broad Cloths....."			2	170	199	396	340	515	141
Camlets....."				30	140	230	300	.....	30
Long Ells....."		20	100	495	790	520	630	930	455
Lastings....."		20	220	780	543	829	680	410	437
Italian Cloth....."			360	822	3,153	2,755	3,832	1,065	386
Cot. Last. & Ital. Fig. Dyed....."			4,356	19,819	28,859	20,741	26,106	21,404	31,609
do. do. Plain....."									

PORT ARTHUR AND DALNY.

Goods.	1903.	1902.
Grey Shirtings.....Pcs.	33,082	28,170
T-Cloths 32 inches and 36 inches....."	810	1,135
" Indian 32 and 36 inches....."	.....	.....
White Shirtings....."	28,248	30,229
Drills English and Dutch....."	6,980	18,341
" American....."	19,955	15,155
Sheetings English....."	23,665	22,212
" Indian....."	450	210
" American....."	54,075	57,342
Printed Cottons....."	4,197	3,485
Cotton Yarn Indian.....Pcls.	11,452	3,306
" English....."	111	81
Spanish Stripes Woollen.....Pcs.	60	.....
Medium and Broad Cloths....."	299	174
Camlets....."	30	.....
Long Ells....."	910	580
Lastings....."	1,640	540
Italian Cloths....."	1,307	864
Cotton Lasting and Italians Figured and Dyed....."	13,779	12,667
" " Plain....."	9,645	.....

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 10th February, 1904, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 29 to 34, both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

Goods.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Ichang & Chungking.	Chafoo.	Tientsin.	Kiaohou.	Nanking.	Hongkong.	Foochow.	Japan.	Corea.	Port Arthur.	Local.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings, European...Pcs.	1,180	585	610	510	460	7,422	...	1,035	4,580	2275	690	...	170	...	...	...	10,000	...
do. American	...	...	160	320	...	240	...	...	940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...
T-Cloths, 32-in.	140	75	305	...	70	725	...	195	300	1150	...	...	510	...	...	...	600	...
do. 36-in.	230	...	...	60	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...
do. Indian, 32 & 36-in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
White Shirtings, European	540	230	500	750	1400	3,266	...	496	1,605	150	50	350	...	...	...	450	3,000	...
do. American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Drills, Eng. & Indian	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...
do. Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
do. American	285	75	240	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	60	...	15	...	...	...	700	...
Jeans, Eng. & Indian	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	240	1,000	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	40
do. Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
do. American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	40
Sheetings, English	...	...	60	1432	...	540	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
do. Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
do. American	200	...	100	120	40	...	...	1,060	3,780	1100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...
Dyed Cottons	50	...	...	...	200	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...
Printed Cottons	60	...	250	120	...	2,063	...	120	690	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...
Fancy Woven Cottons	45	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...
Turkey Red Shirtings	75	50	30	25	105	730	...	300	50	425	...	...	5	...	...	...	400	90
Velvets	...	...	...	...	30	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...
Velveteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Handkerchiefs	200	...	200	200	1130	500	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...
Muslins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
Lenos & Balzarines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
Cotton Yarn, Indian	342	...	900	666	1971	5,556	2901	...	444	120	15	...	...	...	...	75	450	...
do. English	...	...	3	...	...	36	...	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
do. Japan	196	116	138	641	31	4,581	155	3	233	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
do. Shanghai	186	271	135	...	370	1,037	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen...Pcs.	14	...	...	...	14	27	...	...	41	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	140	...
do. Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...
Medium & Broad Cloths	6	6	6	...	6	32	...	6	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Russian Cloth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Camlets	50	50	...	10	20	30	120	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...
Long Ells	20	...	...	100	100	...	...	30	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	160	...
Lastings	40	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	180	...
Italian Cloth	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Cot. Last. & Ital. Coloured	330	478	728	422	280	4,058	500	344	434	600	180	240	...	...	...	...	800	...
Cotton Italians Fast Black	100	318	623	100	210	1,690	...	550	330	1271	40	...	30	...	...	30	600	40
Cotton Flannels American... ..	40	20	20	40	160	40	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	300	40
do. European	90	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
do. Japan	48	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Kerosene Oil, American...Cases	...	...	10,900	2400	4150	11,000	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do. Russian	...	...	7,065	2250	8710	8,000	...	4,500	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...

Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 31st December, 1903.

Goods	TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.			Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 31st December, 1903.		
	As above.	For the year from 1st Jan., 1904.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	In Bond.	For the year from 1st Jan., 1904.	Against last year to same term.	At date.	Against 14th Feb., 1904.
Grey Shirtings, European...Pcs.	29,517	105,283	255,411	69,797	...	180,475	101,024	1,313,161	1,856,916
do. American	2,460	5,200	15,110	...	...	9,000	8,300	45,540	213,610
T-Cloths, 32-in.	4,070	15,036	31,410	2,325	...	16,905	20,896	231,379	265,912
do. 36-in.	760	2,650	4,595	3,449	...	9,936	1,160	49,582	28,767
do. Indian, 32 & 36-in.	200	480	1,300	...	...	...	...	8,830	25,685
White Shirtings, European	12,807	50,412	108,160	36,363	...	81,483	36,933	705,127	1,321,445
do. American	50	140	490	...	...	...	...	4,970	2,036
Drills, English & Indian	465	1,850	4,305	647	...	1,157	162	24,923	40,952
do. Dutch	50	130	790	...	...	...	...	663	2,716
do. American	2,275	6,280	38,430	...	...	...	...	30,015	304,045
Jeans, English & Indian	1,690	2,950	5,390	4,200	...	7,420	2,815	23,628	87,847
do. Dutch	240	1,090	1,250	...	...	...	...	12,620	10,750
do. American	560	1,060	5,060	...	...	...	...	?	28,160
Sheetings, English	2,712	7,142	19,900	3,601	...	17,191	10,329	75,564	88,976
do. Indian	60	690	1,720	...	...	...	...	3,240	32,306
do. American	7,900	35,990	85,835	...	...	...	...	21,100	1,591,420
Dyed Cottons	900	3,270	3,978	1,551	...	6,204	5,223	118,602	101,032
Printed Cottons	4,403	13,413	28,780	11,175	...	34,080	51,558	608,076	391,503
Fancy Woven Cottons	695	1,969	3,112	583	...	843	1,849	39,439	27,988
Turkey Red Shirtings	2,330	9,092	24,079	2,925	...	8,246	6,200	140,759	48,648
Velvets	156	1,152	1,373	632	...	2,404	2,460	16,676	21,756
Velveteens	60	225	432	...	...	160	428	7,983	8,436
Handkerchiefs	5,450	15,065	15,850	27,258	...	49,288	2,523	259,765	211,370
Muslins	506	1,800	11,000	1,800	...	6,598	1,325	113,880	160,837
Lenos & Balzarines	400	1,200	3,080	...	...	...	7,584	17,717	19,615
Cotton Yarn, Indian	13,440	31,109	44,765	17,863	...	58,464	31,443	235,393	261,026
do. English	84	270	555	165	...	549	225	3,210	170
do. Japan	6,299	17,631	14,021	8,147	...	20,106	23,481	22,173	28,458
do. Shanghai	2,062	3,919	4,367	...	...	...	...	?	?
Spanish Stripes, Woollen...Pcs.	259	1,094	1,515	633	...	1,334	359	10,378	13,761
do. Cotton	299	1,084	1,601	...	...	1,133	525	10,044	10,796
Medium & Broad Cloths	194	553	1,225	74	...	296	...	10,881	12,620
Russian Cloth	40	100	...	...	...	...	...	2,820	6,540
Camlets	450	1,280	1,840	600	...	2,640	680	5,840	23,085
Long Ells	450	1,670	2,730	840	...	4,175	3,755	17,105	15,211
Lastings	350	1,220	2,230	849	...	2,939	470	20,168	24,610
Italian Cloth	240	600	3,109	650	...	1,867	...	11,957	397,172
Cot. Last. & Ita. Coloured	9,394	26,872	22,716	17,116	...	66,126	14,533	282,001	344,250
Cotton Italians Fast Black	5,932	22,279	46,320	18,173	...	58,726	13,814	245,570	36,420
Cotton Flannels American... ..	700	1,880	3,460	...	...	7,120	...	6,400	3,206
do. European	320	1,001	1,095	1,121	...	1,681	...	3,703	2,338
do. Japan	238	1,148	30	336	...	3,366	...	?	?
Kerosene Oil, American Cases	30,450	83,325	22,590	...	...	3,204,540	...	555,000	1,320,000
do. Russian	34,525	83,855	4,900	...	...	500,000	...	?	...

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per:—Ernest Simon, Malta, Rintuck, Glengyle, Macduff, Gera, Sithonia, Ajax, Siberia, Yarra, Socotra, Moyune, Albarga, Glaucaus, Celtic, Borneo and Seydlitz.

Import Cargoes declared during the interval:—Keemur, Maria Valerie, and Palma,

†Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 11th February 1904 comprised the following Goods:—

	For the week	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.		For the week	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.
Grey Shirtings.....	3,191 pcs. against 17,445 pcs. and 16,850 pcs.			Velvets	 pcs. against		
White Shirtings	450 " " 6,880 " " 6,870 "			Velveteens	 " " 3,240 " " 2,970 "		
T-Cloths	850 " " 1,150 " " 538 "			Cotton Italians	 " " 680 " " 380 "		
Drills, English	" " " " " 120 "			Camlets.....	380 " " 850 " " 410 "		
Jeans	" " " " " 120 "			Long Ells	730 " " 320 " " 300 "		
Sheetings	" " " " " " "			Lastings	 " " 456 " " 228 "		
Turkey Reds.....	1,250 " " 1,200 " " " "			Spanish Stripes	474 " " " " " "		

At *Nie-Kee*, 6th inst.Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—60 pieces; *Blue Foh and Zu* £2.61.Turkey Red Shirtings.—1,250 pieces; 8 *Joss* 3½-lbs. £2.48/49, do. 4-lbs. £2.60/61, do. 4½-lbs. £2.62, do. 4¾-lbs. £2.71, do. 4¾-lbs. £2.75, do. 5-lbs. £2.93 and do. 6-lbs. £3.25/26.At *E-Wo*, 10th inst.Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—1,801 pieces; *Blue 3 Ducks* £2.12/12½, *Red Crab* £2.32½, *Red Bell* £2.86, *Red Tea Caddy* £3.00, *Blue Bell* £3.00, *Blue Tea Caddy DDD* £3.10½/11, *Blue 2 Tea Caddy JJJ* £3.37½ and *Blue 2 Caddy* £3.39½/40.
10-lbs.—1,150 pieces; *Red Crab* £3.00/01, *Blue Crab* £3.34½, *Orchid*, £3.15½, *Blue Bell* £3.42½, and *Blue Tea Caddy DDD* £3.90.12-lbs.—180 pieces; *Shpoenix* £3.86.White Shirtings.—450 pieces; 3 *Bull's Head Y. 77* £3.66, *Blue Dragon No. 1* £5.41 and *Gold Dragon No. 1* £5.80.T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—850 pieces; *Man and Gong* £1.75 and *Red Tea Caddy* £1.97½.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Signees or Agents	Destination	Remark
OSNB2	Albenga	Petersen	Ger str	2769	Feb 5	New York	Carlowitz & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
YKD O	Anping	Richards	Chi str	1159	Jan 29	Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co		
R DOW	Batho	Thamsen	Br str	2747	Feb 2	Batoum & S'pore	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
S O C W	Borneo	Randic	Aus str	2337	Feb 8	New York	Standard Oil Co		
P & O B1	Chusan	Palmer	Br str	2852	Feb 3	Hongkong, etc	P. & O. S. N. Co	H'kg with Mails	23rd instant
ODW	Feiching	Hoelger	Chi str	980	Jan 26	Amoy & Swatow	C. M. S. N. Co		
SHW	Glaucus	Baker	Br str	2590	Feb 8	Liverpool, etc	Butterfield & Swire		
K L Y B	Haean	Wallace	Chi str	837	Feb 9	Foochow	C. M. S. N. Co	Chefoo	13th instant
8 p	Haeting	Frigast	Chi str	1104	Jan 14	Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co		
SHW	Hang-sang	Wilde	Br str	1356	Feb 8	H'kong & Swatow	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
TKD D	Hoangho	McKay	Br str	388	Feb 9	Amoy	Butterfield & Swire		
CN C W	Hoihow	Shaw	Br str	96	Feb 7	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire	Amoy & Swatow	12th instant
CMB1	Hsiehho	Crawford	Chi str	1000	Jan 23	Moji	C. M. S. N. Co		
CMB1	Hsnyu	Blethen	Chi str	1027	Jan 14	Foochow	C. M. S. N. Co		
K L Y W	Irene	Johns	Chi str	826	Feb 7	Amoy & Swatow	C. M. S. N. Co	Swatow	13th instant
K L Y W	Kiangkwan	Lindstorm	Chi str	1450	Feb 9	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
SHWB1	Kingsing	Purkis	Br str	1223	Jan 27	Swatow	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
ONW	Knivsberg	Kayser	Ger str	1664	Feb 5	Kiaochow	Melchers & Co	Kai, C'foo, C'tao	13th instant
U S	Kwangchi	Gordon	Chi str	318	Jan 19	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co		
K L Y B	Kwanglee	Lincoln	Chi str	1468	Feb 10	Hongkong	C. M. S. N. Co		
CEMCW	Kwangping	Blake	Br str	1243	Feb 4	Chinwangtao	Chinese Eng. & Min'g. Co	Chinwangtao	11th instant
BJ	Kweiyang	Tuebben	Br str	1062	Jan 18	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire		
SHWB1	Kwong-sang	Lake	Br str	1427	Feb 2	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
SHWB2	Lienshing	Young	Br str	1084	Jan 27	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
CMC W	Lyeemoon	Lehmann	Ger str	1238	Feb 8	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co	H'kong & Canton	13th instant
SOC W	Meian	Barlow	Am str	461	Feb 10	Hankow	Standard Oil Co		
K L Y W	Meifoo	Whitelaw	Chi str	321	Feb 9	H'kong & Canton	C. M. S. N. Co	Hongkong	13th instant
MCW	Meille	Kley	Ger str	1150	Feb 10	Hankow	Melchers & Co		
U S	Meiyu	Riese	Ger str	601	May 29	Hankow	Melchers & Co		
Int D	Min	Vincent	Br str	367	Jan 21	Chefoo & W'wei	Butterfield & Swire		
BJ	Nanchang	Finlayson	Br str	1067	Jan 17	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire		
BND	Ningpo	Boyd	Br str	1228	Feb 5	Hakodate	Butterfield & Swire	Moji	To-day
CN C W	Pakhoi	Meathrel	Br str	1248	Jan 28	Ningpo	Butterfield & Swire	C'kiang & Wuhu	To-day
Cos D	Palermo	Andrews	Br str	4909	Feb 1	Japau	P. & O. S. N. Co	Hongkong, etc	14th instant
CM LW	Paohua	Damstrom	Br str	436	Feb 9	Hankow	Geddes & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
BND W	Pechili	McClure	Br str	881	Jan 31	Swatow	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
7 p	Peping	McTaggart	Chi str	326	Jan 31	Chinwangtao	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co		
WSW	Romulus	Madauta	Am str	487	Oct 15	Manlia v. Amoy	S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co	Manila	To-day
Cos D	S.mshui	McDonnell	Br str	162	Feb 5	Wuhu	S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co		
WTW	Shaoshing	Harris	Br str	1307	Feb 2	Hankow	Butterfield & Swire		
CN C W	Shengking	Dewar	Br str	1204	Feb 8	Chefoo v. W'wei	Butterfield & Swire	W'wei & Chefoo	13th instant
JNDW	Stettin	Ahlborn	Br str	1582	Oct 13	Singapore	Geo. McBain		
8 c	Store Nordiske	Suenson	Dan str	596	Jan 31	Cruise	G. N. Tel. Co	Cruise	To-day
7 p	Sual	Scott	Br str	667	Feb 2	Hankow	Nippon Yusen Kaisha		
9 p	Sumiyoshi Maru	Masumoto	Jap str	836	Feb 5	Nagasaki	Nihon Shosen Kaisha	Kobe	To-day
OS K W	Tachang Maru	Leach	Jap str	681	Feb 9	Hankow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Hankow & Ports	To-day
TKDD	Tahung Maru	Yebiko	Jap str	1391	Feb 5	Hankow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha		
Int D	Talee Maru	Yebina	Jap str	1316	Feb 9	Hankow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha		
CN C B	Tamsui	Eedy	Br str	919	Feb 9	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire	Hongkong	13th instant
8 p	Toonan	Best	Chi str	942	Jan 26	Chinkiang	C. M. S. N. Co		
AUS	Victoria		Br str	1509	Dec 21	Sydney	Holiday Wise		
NYK W	W. C. de Vries	Mennell	Br str	668	Feb 10	Hankow	Nippon Yusen Kaisha		
O D	Xushun	Pratt	Chi str	1078	Feb 7	Amoy & Swatow	C. M. S. N. Co		
53 Steamers									

SHARES.

12th February, 1904.

During the week the volume of business has been small, although a number of stocks are quoted. The reported successes of the Japanese have given the natives every confidence and we hear from good sources that their New Year Settlements are now all prepared for, and that they will go through without a hitch. The most disturbing element in our market at present is Exchange. Rates are purely nominal, which are easily gathered by the official quotation for T. T. on London, being quoted 2/8 3/4 to 2/9 1/4.

BANKS.—H. & S. Bank. No business reported.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE.—No business reported.

SHIPPING.—Indos have been placed at Tls. 57 1/2, 57, 3/4, 58 and 58 1/2 and 59 March with sales at 57 1/2, 59 and 60 April. The closing quotation to-day is a transaction at 59 April with buyers for cash at 57 1/2.—Shell Transports have been placed at £13/-.—Shanghai Tugs. Preference shares have been placed at Tls. 44 1/2 and Ords. at 47 1/2.

INDUSTRIAL.—No business reported in Cotton stocks, with the exception of a transaction in Lxou-kung-mows at 32 1/2. Shanghai Gas shares have been done at Tls. 122 1/2 and are wanted. Paper and Pulp have been placed at Tls. 115 and Green Island Cements at \$25 1/2.

LANGKATS.—The market has remained fairly steady during the week. The cash rate ranging from Tls. 310 down to 295, rising again to 302 1/2. Forward shares have been placed for March at 320, 310, 312 1/2 and closing to-day with sales at 315. April shares have been placed at 322 1/2, 315, 311 1/2, 312 1/2, 315 and 317 1/2. January shares were placed at 332 1/2. Sumitras have been placed at Tls. 52 and 53 cash and 54 March.

STORES & HOTELS.—Hall and Holt. Their large store in Nanking Road was last night completely burned out. It is reported the insurance, as far as the store is concerned, is Tls. 290,000. It is believed this insurance covers the Company's loss. In the morning of the fire cash shares were placed at \$33. Astor House shares have been done at \$26 1/2 and 26 cash. Moutries at \$55.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Telephones have been placed at Tls. 66.

LANDS.—A transaction is reported in Municipal Debentures 6 per cent at Tls. 100 1/2.

DOCKS AND WHARVES.—We have to report quiet though steady rates in Farnham's. The market opened on the 5th with sales at Tls. 132 1/2 April, on the 6th at Tls. 126 cash, 123 March and 132 June. On the 8th at 127 1/2 cash, 128 1/2 Feb. 130 March. On the 9th 130, 131 and 133 March. 135 and 136 June. On the 10th at 130 cash and 132, and 132 1/2 March. On the 11th at 131 and 139 cash, and 132 1/2, 135 and 135 1/2 March. The market closes with an offer of 131 cash. S. & H. Wharves. Business has been done in these at Tls. 202 1/2 March, and 203, 3/4 March.

SUGAR COS.—No business reported.

MINING.—No business reported.

LANDS.—Humphreys Estates have been placed at \$11, and Shanghai Lands at Tls. 112 1/2 and 113, the market for the latter closes steady at these rates.

STOCK.	No.	Value.	Paid-up.	Position per last Reports			Last Dividend, etc.		Closing Cash Quotations.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders	When Paid or Due.	
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corp.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$16,000,000	\$1,435,688.17	31-12-02	£110.0 for 1/2 year ending 30-6-03	17-8-03	[Hk. exchange { \$640 buyers { £82.10.0. Lon. { \$28 nominal { \$10 nominal
National Bank of China (Ld.).....	40,453	£10	£8	\$567,506.68	\$21,688.80	31-12-03	{ \$2.00 on Ordinary shares for 1903 { None on Founders shares	1-2-04	
" (founders)	750	£1	£1					.....	
MARINE INSURANCE.									
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ld.	10,000	250	\$100	1,750,000	1,959,926.54	30-6-03	\$32 per share for 1902	9-10-03	\$490 sales
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ld.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	900,000	491,976.38	30-4-03	\$4 per share for year to 30-4-03	28-11-02	\$56 buyers
North-China Ins. Co., Ld.	5,000	£100	£25	Tls. 500,000	1,271,589.82	30-6-03	Final 4% = 8% for 1901	18-10-03	T220 sales
Yangtze Ins. Association, Ld.....	8,000	\$100	\$50	\$675,000	\$486,284.62	31-12-02	\$12=20 per cent for 1901	22-4-03	\$135 sales
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	1,350,000	110,551.96	31-12-02	\$15 per share for 1902	24-10-03	\$175 nominal
FIRE INSURANCE.									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,154,891.96	\$299,299.15	31-12-02	For 1901 \$22.25 per share	3-3-03	\$305 nominal
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,072,760.42	\$262,897.67	31-12-02	For 1901 \$6 per share	5-3-03	\$92 nominal
SHIPPING.									
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S. B. Co. ...	80,000	\$15	\$15	688,000	25,552.98	30-6-03	10 per cent for half year to 30-6-03	5-8-03	\$32 1/2 ex.
Indo-China S. N. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	\$240,000	\$5,880.5/7	31-12-02	5 per cent for 1902	4-6-03	T67 1/2 buyers
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld.	2,000,000	£1	£1	100,000	226,731.18/11	31-12-01	3rd Interim of 6d. [2/- for 1902	1-1-03	£1.3s. sales
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	20,000	\$50	\$50	173,899.07	.....	30-6-02	\$8 for year	29-9-02	\$35 buyers
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. {ord... {pref... }	20,000 { 10,000 }	T50 { T50 }	T50 { T50 }	 { 140,000 }	First year { 8,423.12 }	 { 31-12-02 }	Interim dividend {4% on ord. {3% on pref. }	28-9-03 { 6-3-03 }	T47 1/2 sales { T44 1/2 sales { Ttsin T38 sale.
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ld.	25,800	T50	T50	140,000	8,423.12	31-12-02	Final 5% = 7% for 1902		
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S. O. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ld.....	55,200	T100	T100	T850,000	T43,124.22	30-4-03	Interim dividend Tls. 5 per share	22-12-02	T131 buyers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ld. ...	50,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$814,293.70	30-6-03	Dividend = 12% for 1/2 year	24-8-03	\$208 nominal
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ld. ...	20,000	T100	T100	487,210.88	T21,679.74	31-12-02	Interim dividend Tls. 5 to 30-6-03	25-8-03	T202 1/2 for March
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	80,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000	\$14,481.69	31-12-02	Interim div. \$2 1/2 per share for 1903	31-8-03	\$96 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.....	2,500	T100	T100	.....	T435.55	31-12-02	12 per cent for 1902	12-8-03	T200 sellers
SUGAR COMPANIES.									
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld.....	7,000	T50	T50	T100,000	T1,456.76	30-9-03	Tls. 2.50 per share for year	18-12-03	T50 buyers
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.....	20,000	\$100	\$100	.....	Dr. \$438,232.99	31-12-02	Final \$7 = \$12 for 1901	25-3-02	\$107 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.....	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$2,863.31	31-12-02	For 1897 a/c \$3 per share	23-3-98	\$10 nominal
MINING.									
Punjom Mining Co., Ld. (ordinary)	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. \$261,000.98	31-12-02	None	.....	\$1.00 nominal
" " (preference)	80,000	\$1	\$1					.....	25 cents nominal
Raub Australian G. M. Co., Ld.	60,000	£1	£1	£4,873.10/10	Dr. 7,236.19.5	31-8-03	1/- per share	28-1-01	* * *
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld.	1,000,000	\$1	\$18/10	£20,000	£0,671	28-2-03	1/- or 88 cents per share to 28-2-03	21-10-03	\$0 sellers
Wei-hai-wei Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000	\$20	\$20	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	T16.30 bearer scrip, \$18 sales [sales
LANDS.									
S'hai Land Investment Co., Ld.....	52,000	T50	T50	T207,988.84	T9,366.79	31-12-02	Interim div. Tls. 8 per share	21-7-03	T113 sales
H'kong Land Investment & Ag. Co., Ld...	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$750,000	\$51,966.00	31-12-02	Final div. \$6 = \$12 for 1903	28-1-04	\$167 1/2 nominal
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld. ...	6,900	\$50	\$50	none	636.00	31-12-03	\$2.60 per share for 1903	21-1-04	\$37 1/2 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ld...	100,000	10	\$10	200,000	12,117.97	31-12-02	\$0.90 per share for 1902	9-2-03	\$11 sales
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. O. Ld.....	8,000	T25	T25	.....	Dr. T5,306.59	31-12-02	.....	none	T10 sales
China Land and Finance Co., Ld.	6,000	50	50	.....	First year	.....	Interim dividend 4%	1-10-03	T55 sales
INDUSTRIAL.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.....	15,000	T50	T50	none	Dr. T11,655.03	31-10-03	Tls. 4 per share for year	21-12-03	T35 sellers
International C. Man. Co., Ld.....	8,884	T75	T75	none	68,416.42	30-9-02	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1898 1/2	30-4-98	T25 sales
Lao-kung-mow C. S. & W. Co.....	7,158	T100	T100	none	.....	31-12-02	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1898 1/2	1-8-98	132 1/2 sales
Soy Chee C. S. Co., Ld.	2,600	500	T500	none	Dr. 4,965.30	31-12-02	Tls. 20 for 1897	2-2-98	T170 sales
Hongkong Cotton S. W. D. Co., Ld.....	120,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$8,405.05	31-7-02	Final of \$0.40 = \$1 for year	20-4-03	\$15 buyers
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.....	11,000	T50	T50	none	\$6,142.62	31-12-02	Interim dividend Tls. 3.50	31-7-03	Tls. 122 1/2 sales
Major Brothers, Ld.....	6,500	T50	T50	none	2,493.18	31-12-02	.....	.....	.....

China Land and Finance Co., Ltd.	8,000	T25	T25	none	First year	31-12-02	Interim dividend 4%	1-10-03	T10 sales
INDUSTRIAL.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	15,000	T50	T50	none	11,655.03	31-10-03	Tls. 4 per share for year	21-12-03	T35 sales
International C. Man. Co., Ltd.	8,384	T75	T75	none	68,415.42	30-9-02	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1898	80-4-98	T25 sales
Laou-kung-mow C. S. & W. Co.	7,158	T100	T100	none	.....	31-12-02	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1898	1-8-98	132 sales
Soy Chee C. S. Co., Ltd.	2,000	500	T500	none	4,965.30	31-12-02	Tls. 20 for 1897	2-2-98	T170 sales
Hongkong, Cotton S. W. D. Co., Ltd.	120,000	\$10	\$10	none	8,465.05	31-7-02	Final of \$0.40=\$1 for year	20-4-03	\$15 buyers
Shanghai Gas Co.	11,000	T50	T50	none	15,142.62	31-12-02	Interim dividend Tls. 3.50	31-7-03	Tls. 122 sales
Major Brothers, Ltd.	5,500	T50	T50	none	2,993.18	31-12-02	6 per cent for 1902	25-3-02	T40 sales
Shanghai Ice, C. S. & R. Co., Ltd.	8,000	T25	T25	none	16,770.32	30-11-02	Tls. 1.50 for 1900	27-3-01	T15 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	3,937	T50	T50	T20,000.00	12,586.15	31-12-02	Final of Tls. 10 for 1902	17-2-03	T76, c.n.i., 57 (new)
Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	4,500	T100	T100	.....	16,289.26	31-12-02	Interim dividend Tls. 5 to 30-6-03	15-8-03	T115
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$330,000	25,676.74	31-12-02	12 per cent for 1902	22-8-03	\$25 sellers
Maatschappij & Co. in Langkat	25,000	Glds100	G100	First year	1672,843.90	31-10-02	Tls. 35 Interim for 1903	15-12-03	T302 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	18,000	T20	T20	24,820.28	1564.25	31-10-02	Interim dividend 15% for 1903	29-8-03	T53 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	\$20	\$20	115,000	6,306.37	31-12-02	Interim div. 15/- to 30.6.03	27-7-03	T425 sellers
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing & Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....
STORES AND HOTELS.									
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	20,601	\$20	\$20	186,000.18	12,802.47	28-2-03	Interim dividend \$2 per share	16-11-03	\$33 nominal
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$60	\$60	.....	10,289.33	31-12-02	\$4 for 1901	31-5-02	\$48 nominal
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$275,000	3,077.96	31-12-03	Interim dividend 5% for 1903	30-11-03	\$14 to Hongkong
Central Stores, Ltd.	6,000	\$12	\$12	none	2,546.51	31-12-02	Final of \$2=\$3 for year	18-2-03	\$25 sales
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$50	\$50	none	912.69	30-6-03	Final of 6%=10% for year	28-9-08	\$55 sales
Weeks & Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$20	\$20	none	1,159.19	31-7-03	\$2 for share for year	30-10-03	\$19 sales
E. L. Mondon, Ltd.	7,000	T50	T50	.....	3,505.35	31-12-02	Tls. 5 for 1902	2-5-03	T50 nominal
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd.	22,400	\$25	\$25	.....	16,301.80	30-6-03	10 per cent for year	11-9-03	\$26 1/2 sales
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000	272.09	31-12-02	\$6 for half year=\$12 for year	14-3-03	\$147 sellers
Hotel des Colonies, Ltd.	9,000	T25	T25	6,804.67	1,486.69	31-3-08	6 per cent to 31-3-03	27-5-03	T14 sales
Isingiao Hotel Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$100	\$100	\$1,891.08	509.66	31-12-01	7 1/2 per cent for 1901	30-4-02	\$95 nominal
MISCELLANEOUS.									
China Provident L. & M. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$20	\$10	\$55,000	1,171.00	31-12-03	8 per cent for 1903	18-1-04	\$9 1/2 nominal
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	T50	T50	T16,000	T85,758.55	31-12-02	18 per cent for 1902	26-3-03	T142 sales
Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.	1,400	T50	T50	none	332.75	30-4-03	Tls. 5 for 1902	24-6-02	T55
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	4,737	T50	T50	T30,000	987.42	31-3-03	Tls. 4 for 1903	12-5-03	T66 sales
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	850	T100	T100	T10,000	T3,086.65	31-1-03	10 per cent for 1902	16-3-02	T105 nominal
do.	1,650	T100	T70	.....	First year	.....	\$1 Interim dividend	11-03	\$26
Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$25	\$25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LOANS.	Amount of Loan	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Municipal Debentures, 1892	T50,000.00	T50,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T98.50
Do. 1893	T125,000.00	T60,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T91.00
Do. 1894	T105,000.00	T60,000.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T101.00
Do. 1895	T115,000.00	T115,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T91.00
Do. 1896	T140,000.00	T140,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T91.00
Do. 1897	T268,800.00	T268,800.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T91.00
Do. 1898	T300,000.00	T127,500.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T101.00
Do. 1900	T33,900.00	T33,900.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T91.00
Do. 1901	T250,000.00	T200,000.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T101.00
Do. 1902	T150,000.00	T150,000.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T101.50
Do. 1903	T490,500.00	T490,500.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T101.00
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1886 E	T767,200.00	T354,000.00	T25.00	7%	Mar. & Sept.	T250.00
Shanghai Land Investment Co. Debentures, 1890	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	May & Nov.	T101.00
Do. 1892	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	June & Dec.	T97.00
Do. 1894	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	Mar. & Sept.	T100.00
Do. 1896	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T90.00
Do. 1900	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	April & Oct.	T100.00
Do. 1901	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	June & Dec.	T100.00
Do. 1901	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	May & Nov.	T98.00
Do. 1902	T400,000.00	T400,000.00	T100.00	6%	June & Dec.	T100.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures, 1894	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	6%	Mar. & Sept.	T100.00
Do. 1895	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T95.00
Do. 1896	T50,000.00	T50,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T100.00
Do. 1900	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	6%	Mar. & Sept.	T100.00
Do. 1902	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T100.00
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Debentures, 1902	T200,000.00	T200,000.00	T100.00	7%	April & Oct.	T97.00
Shanghai Gas Co. Debentures, 1897	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T93.00
Do. 1899	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	6%	May & Nov.	T100.00
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. Debentures, 1902	T45,000.00	T45,000.00	T100.00	6%	June & Dec.	T100.00
Astor House Hotel Co. Debentures	T500,000.00	500,000.00	T100.00	8%	Do.	T100.00

* To 1st Jan. 1904. (a) For the year ending 31st Dec. (b) For the year ending 31st Dec. (c) Insurance Fund. (d) Insurance Fund. (e) For the year ending 31st Dec. (f) For the year ending 31st Dec. (g) For the year ending 31st Dec. (h) For the year ending 31st Dec. (i) For the year ending 31st Dec. (j) For the year ending 31st Dec. (k) For the year ending 31st Dec. (l) For the year ending 31st Dec. (m) For the year ending 31st Dec. (n) For the year ending 31st Dec. (o) For the year ending 31st Dec. (p) For the year ending 31st Dec. (q) For the year ending 31st Dec. (r) For the year ending 31st Dec. (s) For the year ending 31st Dec. (t) For the year ending 31st Dec. (u) For the year ending 31st Dec. (v) For the year ending 31st Dec. (w) For the year ending 31st Dec. (x) For the year ending 31st Dec. (y) For the year ending 31st Dec. (z) For the year ending 31st Dec. (aa) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ab) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ac) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ad) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ae) For the year ending 31st Dec. (af) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ag) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ah) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ai) For the year ending 31st Dec. (aj) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ak) For the year ending 31st Dec. (al) For the year ending 31st Dec. (am) For the year ending 31st Dec. (an) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ao) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ap) For the year ending 31st Dec. (aq) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ar) For the year ending 31st Dec. (as) For the year ending 31st Dec. (at) For the year ending 31st Dec. (au) For the year ending 31st Dec. (av) For the year ending 31st Dec. (aw) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ax) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ay) For the year ending 31st Dec. (az) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ba) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bb) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bc) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bd) For the year ending 31st Dec. (be) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bf) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bg) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bh) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bi) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bj) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bk) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bl) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bm) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bn) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bo) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bp) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bq) For the year ending 31st Dec. (br) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bs) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bt) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bu) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bv) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bw) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bx) For the year ending 31st Dec. (by) For the year ending 31st Dec. (bz) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ca) For the year ending 31st Dec. (cb) For the year ending 31st Dec. (cc) For the year ending 31st Dec. (cd) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ce) For the year ending 31st Dec. (cf) For the year ending 31st Dec. (cg) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ch) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ci) For the year ending 31st Dec. (cj) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ck) For the year ending 31st Dec. (cl) For the year ending 31st Dec. (cm) For the year ending 31st Dec. (cn) For the year ending 31st Dec. (co) For the year ending 31st Dec. (cp) For the year ending 31st Dec. (cq) For the year ending 31st Dec. (cr) For the year ending 31st Dec. (cs) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ct) For the year ending 31st Dec. (cu) For the year ending 31st Dec. (cv) For the year ending 31st Dec. (cw) For the year ending 31st Dec. (cx) For the year ending 31st Dec. (cy) For the year ending 31st Dec. (cz) For the year ending 31st Dec. (da) For the year ending 31st Dec. (db) For the year ending 31st Dec. (dc) For the year ending 31st Dec. (dd) For the year ending 31st Dec. (de) For the year ending 31st Dec. (df) For the year ending 31st Dec. (dg) For the year ending 31st Dec. (dh) For the year ending 31st Dec. (di) For the year ending 31st Dec. (dj) For the year ending 31st Dec. (dk) For the year ending 31st Dec. (dl) For the year ending 31st Dec. (dm) For the year ending 31st Dec. (dn) For the year ending 31st Dec. (do) For the year ending 31st Dec. (dp) For the year ending 31st Dec. (dq) For the year ending 31st Dec. (dr) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ds) For the year ending 31st Dec. (dt) For the year ending 31st Dec. (du) For the year ending 31st Dec. (dv) For the year ending 31st Dec. (dw) For the year ending 31st Dec. (dx) For the year ending 31st Dec. (dy) For the year ending 31st Dec. (dz) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ea) For the year ending 31st Dec. (eb) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ec) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ed) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ee) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ef) For the year ending 31st Dec. (eg) For the year ending 31st Dec. (eh) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ei) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ej) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ek) For the year ending 31st Dec. (el) For the year ending 31st Dec. (em) For the year ending 31st Dec. (en) For the year ending 31st Dec. (eo) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ep) For the year ending 31st Dec. (eq) For the year ending 31st Dec. (er) For the year ending 31st Dec. (es) For the year ending 31st Dec. (et) For the year ending 31st Dec. (eu) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ev) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ew) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ex) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ey) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ez) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fa) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fb) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fc) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fd) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fe) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ff) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fg) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fh) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fi) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fj) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fk) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fl) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fm) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fn) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fo) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fp) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fq) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fr) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fs) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ft) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fu) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fv) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fw) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fx) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fy) For the year ending 31st Dec. (fz) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ga) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gb) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gc) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gd) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ge) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gf) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gg) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gh) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gi) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gj) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gk) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gl) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gm) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gn) For the year ending 31st Dec. (go) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gp) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gq) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gr) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gs) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gt) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gu) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gv) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gw) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gx) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gy) For the year ending 31st Dec. (gz) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ha) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hb) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hc) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hd) For the year ending 31st Dec. (he) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hf) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hg) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hi) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hj) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hk) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hl) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hm) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hn) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ho) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hp) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hq) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hr) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hs) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ht) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hu) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hv) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hw) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hx) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hy) For the year ending 31st Dec. (hz) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ia) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ib) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ic) For the year ending 31st Dec. (id) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ie) For the year ending 31st Dec. (if) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ig) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ih) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ii) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ij) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ik) For the year ending 31st Dec. (il) For the year ending 31st Dec. (im) For the year ending 31st Dec. (in) For the year ending 31st Dec. (io) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ip) For the year ending 31st Dec. (iq) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ir) For the year ending 31st Dec. (is) For the year ending 31st Dec. (it) For the year ending 31st Dec. (iu) For the year ending 31st Dec. (iv) For the year ending 31st Dec. (iw) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ix) For the year ending 31st Dec. (iy) For the year ending 31st Dec. (iz) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ja) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jb) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jc) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jd) For the year ending 31st Dec. (je) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jf) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jg) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jh) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ji) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jj) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jk) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jl) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jm) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jn) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jo) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jp) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jq) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jr) For the year ending 31st Dec. (js) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jt) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ju) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jv) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jw) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jx) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jy) For the year ending 31st Dec. (jz) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ka) For the year ending 31st Dec. (kb) For the year ending 31st Dec. (kc) For the year ending 31st Dec. (kd) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ke) For the year ending 31st Dec. (kf) For the year ending 31st Dec. (kg) For the year ending 31st Dec. (kh) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ki) For the year ending 31st Dec. (kj) For the year ending 31st Dec. (kk) For the year ending 31st Dec. (kl) For the year ending 31st Dec. (km) For the year ending 31st Dec. (kn) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ko) For the year ending 31st Dec. (kp) For the year ending 31st Dec. (kq) For the year ending 31st Dec. (kr) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ks) For the year ending 31st Dec. (kt) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ku) For the year ending 31st Dec. (kv) For the year ending 31st Dec. (kw) For the year ending 31st Dec. (kx) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ky) For the year ending 31st Dec. (kz) For the year ending 31st Dec. (la) For the year ending 31st Dec. (lb) For the year ending 31st Dec. (lc) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ld) For the year ending 31st Dec. (le) For the year ending 31st Dec. (lf) For the year ending 31st Dec. (lg) For the year ending 31st Dec. (lh) For the year ending 31st Dec. (li) For the year ending 31st Dec. (lj) For the year ending 31st Dec. (lk) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ll) For the year ending 31st Dec. (lm) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ln) For the year ending 31st Dec. (lo) For the year ending 31st Dec. (lp) For the year ending 31st Dec. (lq) For the year ending 31st Dec. (lr) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ls) For the year ending 31st Dec. (lt) For the year ending 31st Dec. (lu) For the year ending 31st Dec. (lv) For the year ending 31st Dec. (lw) For the year ending 31st Dec. (lx) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ly) For the year ending 31st Dec. (lz) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ma) For the year ending 31st Dec. (mb) For the year ending 31st Dec. (mc) For the year ending 31st Dec. (md) For the year ending 31st Dec. (me) For the year ending 31st Dec. (mf) For the year ending 31st Dec. (mg) For the year ending 31st Dec. (mh) For the year ending 31st Dec. (mi) For the year ending 31st Dec. (mj) For the year ending 31st Dec. (mk) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ml) For the year ending 31st Dec. (mm) For the year ending 31st Dec. (mn) For the year ending 31st Dec. (mo) For the year ending 31st Dec. (mp) For the year ending 31st Dec. (mq) For the year ending 31st Dec. (mr) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ms) For the year ending 31st Dec. (mt) For the year ending 31st Dec. (mu) For the year ending 31st Dec. (mv) For the year ending 31st Dec. (mw) For the year ending 31st Dec. (mx) For the year ending 31st Dec. (my) For the year ending 31st Dec. (mz) For the year ending 31st Dec. (na) For the year ending 31st Dec. (nb) For the year ending 31st Dec. (nc) For the year ending 31st Dec. (nd) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ne) For the year ending 31st Dec. (nf) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ng) For the year ending 31st Dec. (nh) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ni) For the year ending 31st Dec. (nj) For the year ending 31st Dec. (nk) For the year ending 31st Dec. (nl) For the year ending 31st Dec. (nm) For the year ending 31st Dec. (nn) For the year ending 31st Dec. (no) For the year ending 31st Dec. (np) For the year ending 31st Dec. (nq) For the year ending 31st Dec. (nr) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ns) For the year ending 31st Dec. (nt) For the year ending 31st Dec. (nu) For the year ending 31st Dec. (nv) For the year ending 31st Dec. (nw) For the year ending 31st Dec. (nx) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ny) For the year ending 31st Dec. (nz) For the year ending 31st Dec. (oa) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ob) For the year ending 31st Dec. (oc) For the year ending 31st Dec. (od) For the year ending 31st Dec. (oe) For the year ending 31st Dec. (of) For the year ending 31st Dec. (og) For the year ending 31st Dec. (oh) For the year ending 31st Dec. (oi) For the year ending 31st Dec. (oj) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ok) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ol) For the year ending 31st Dec. (om) For the year ending 31st Dec. (on) For the year ending 31st Dec. (oo) For the year ending 31st Dec. (op) For the year ending 31st Dec. (oq) For the year ending 31st Dec. (or) For the year ending 31st Dec. (os) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ot) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ou) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ov) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ow) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ox) For the year ending 31st Dec. (oy) For the year ending 31st Dec. (oz) For the year ending 31st Dec. (pa) For the year ending 31st Dec. (pb) For the year ending 31st Dec. (pc) For the year ending 31st Dec. (pd) For the year ending 31st Dec. (pe) For the year ending 31st Dec. (pf) For the year ending 31st Dec. (pg) For the year ending 31st Dec. (ph) For the year ending 31st Dec. (pi) For the year ending 3

THE ACTION AT PORT ARTHUR.

KEY TO VESSELS.

- 1.—Japanese fleet attacking.
- 2.—Russian fleet.
- 3.—Russian torpedo boats.
- 4.—
- 5.—First-class "cruiser" Pallada torpedoed and run ashore to keep from sinking.
- 6.—Russian transport run ashore for safety.
- 7.—Where oyo-witnesses were sheltered behind the rock.
- 8.—Russian battleship Retvizan torpedoed and still remains in sinking condition at this point.
- 9.—Position of Russian battleship Tzarevitch torpedoed on the night 8th, before being dragged inside to position marked 17.
- 10.—Guard ship which fired at Fuping.
- 11.—Fuping going out.
- 12.—S.S. Wenchow.
- 13.—Guardship.
- 14.—German S.S. Chefoo.
- 15.—Torpedo boats and catchers under repairs.
- 16.—Three Norwegian steamers.
- 17.—Fuping at moorings before leaving.
- 18.—Russian battleship Tzarevitch off the rocks in present position.
- 19.—Pallada's position when brought inside.
- 20.—Russian 2nd class cruiser under repairs, not in action.
- 21.—American ship Pleiades discharging.
- 22.—Russian man-of-war soon to sink by oyo-witnesses.

